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INGOTS FORMED IN THE SOCIAL-IST WORKSHOP,

"Individuality" Demonstrated — "High Standard" and "Pauper Labor," Interesting Parallels-Buying up Conventions - Whom They Mean by "People."

If the hobnobber with the Bloody Czar and Strangler of Russian Liberty who is now the Republican candidate for President, needed anything more to damn him in the eas of the judicious, Roosevelt's praise of him as a man for whom "I have a peculiar feeling" should overfill the measure.

The claim set forth in the Republican national platform that the Republican party "has maintained the high stand-ard of living of the wage earners of this country" should be published in parallel columns with the demand of the working class of New Zeeland for a tariff that may protect them against the "pauper labor of America."

"The Modernists have not been named (in the Bulls against them) because, while its memory is very short, the ecclesiastical authority knows that many of those whom it persecuted have later on become canonized," writes Dr. Paul Sabatier in his recent brilliant essay on the new religious movement. Had he written a few weeks later than he did, Dr. Sabatier could have pointed his re-meric with the case of Joan of Arc. In 1431 persecuted and condemned to be burnt as a relapsed heretic by Pierre de Longueville, Abbot of the Holy Trinity of Fecamp; John Hulot de Chatillon, Archdeacon of Evreux; James Guedon, of the Mendicant friars; John Lefevre, an Augustin monk; Maurice de Quesnay, a priest and pro-fessor of theology; William Leboucher, a priest-doctor and reverend eason; William de Ctati, Abbot of the Trinity of Mount St. Catherine; Bonnel, Abbot of Cormeilles; John Garin, Archdescon of the French Vexin; Richard de Grozehet, canon; Peter Minier, bachelor of theo-logy; John Lemaitre, Vicar and Inquisi-tor of the Faith; Nicholas Loyseleur, Cason of Rouez, and afteen others of similar stripe; -after all this, the herole Maid of Orleans is now to be canonized, if the process to be pushed by the Vati-

"Individuality," such as capitalist so ciety breeds the thing, was on exhibition, the pillory of the Republican National Convention at the Wednesday ses-sion. The longest hurran demonstration previously known at a political conven-tion lasted 43 minutes. The record had to be broken. The Republican convention cheered Roosevelt's name and acted like a lunatic asylum that sprung a book for fully 47 minutes, and, said Harry New, of the National Executive, while the racket was on: "It will last until turned off from Washington." Like chattel slavery, which brutalised the slave-holder while degrading the slave, capitalism breeds a nation of ryotes, h an efficialdom of dummies

Judge Hough, who, addressing the tes of the New York Law School told them the profession was overcrowded and they should turn to some other trade, forgot to inform the youngsters what trade was not overcrowded. With the capitalist dog in the manger class that keeps natural and social opportunities locked to productive labor. hat else but parasite avocations can

Masterly was the cartoon published by the New York "American" the day after ation of Roosevelt's candidate. The piggy, porgy Trust magnates, with broad grins on their faces, troop out of the Chicago Convention, over which is the inscription: "Taft Nominated," and they shout: "Now, on to Denver!"

If the "American" would only preach as correctly as it paints!

There is nothing the matter with the nose of Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska He scents war between the United States and "Eastern Empires" in the Pacific Ocean. But there is a good deal the matter with the Chancellor's judg-

that a national "bleeding" through foreign wars is the only remedy known to Usurpation to "ease the strain."

ator Lodge is a gentleman unacquainted would inflict miseries and evils upon the people, he meant what he said. land, who do the nation's work, count and draft oven that are harnessed to im and what greater evil to the Lodge class to begin working!

tion was Mrs. Longworth, the President's genial daughter who deliberately placed "with mathematical precision" a tack on a seat in the visitors gallery of the House of Representatives and enjoyed intensely the experience of an aged gentleman who sat down on the tack. The convention should vote the lady a coat-of-arms having a tack on gules over a polecat rampant.

With a shudder it was noticed at the Republican national convention that Harry S. New, Chairman of the National Committee, gave thirteen taps as he rapped the convention to order. "Great Scott, he has hit the table just thirteen times!" exclaimed a delegate who had carefully counted the number of times the gavel fell, and the announcement created a panie among all who heard the remark. Conscience makes cowards of us all, and cowardice is reflected in superstition. Well may the Republicans give signs of superstition,

Times" presented the aspect of a chickes without a head. Look at the organ of "Dummy Directors" putting its foot into its own mouth whichever way it turned, in one and the same issue:

James S. Sherman, the Republican nominee for Vice-President, is known, outside of Congress, only as the man whom Harriman virtually kicked down stairs when approached by him, as Chair-pass his own election? Or are these man of the Republican Congressional facts that crack the head of the theory in 1906, as a consequence of which kick the secret was disclosed that Harriman had contributed \$200,000 to the Roosevelt eampaign two years previous,

What's that? "Heavy decline in "stocks" immediately after Taft's nomination? Is the market "beared" by the President's appointee? Or has the mar-ket simply "settled down" to natr'l, after being "bulled" above panie figures to increase the chances of the President's appointee's being nominated! Whichever ray, the conduct of the market echoes the funeral dirge of the thirteen raps with which Chairman Harry New called the Republican Convention to order.

The St Paul, Minn. "New Cathedral Bulletin" for this mouth reads like pass-

Across Lots to Mexico

A convention, extensively packed with | Before the convention had actually or | office-holders, even from the North but especially from the South, has nominated William Howard Taft of Ohio as the Republican candidate for President.

Since before the winter's snows had melted the President's orders went out to his party-Taft or Me. And he continued his unperturbed course. Sixteen years ago a shock went through the land at the large number of civil service placemen at the Minneapolis convention that re-nominated Harrison. The Minneapolis convention pales before the Roosevelt product—the Chicago convention.

No pretence was made from the White House. Orders were issued, with the knowledge that they had to be obeyed. Even the platform was dictated. Nothing was left for the convention but to register the decrees from Washington.

order of the day." One should think

that all this does, indeed, "speak but

too plainly." For nearly 2,000 years

these gentlemen of the cloth have had

their way. What they have brought

"too plainly." "Give us our daily bread,"

precedes the prayer "Lead us not into

emptation." The "New Cathedral Bul-

"A short cut to ballot box stuffing" is

me of the names by which may be sum-

marized the petition sent to the Repub

lican national convention by several dis-

tinguished "non-political" gents against

the demand to surtail the arhitrary issu-

ing of injunctions by the Courts. Direct

hallot box stuffing is too precarious a

method for "non-political" gents to pur-

sue. The same result can be accom-

plished without any risk whatever by

obtaining from the Courts an injunction

against counting the ballots cast for an

Is it a desire for glory that caused

Taft's brother to spend \$600,000 towards

securing Taft's nomination for President

and that caused Gov. Hughes to expend

"many thousands of dollars" to encom

At any rate, the revelations, at this sea-

The platform of the Republican wing

of Plunderbund may well congratulate

the Republican party with having brought "capital and labor into closer

relations." A more picturesque way of

expressing the pride of Republican achievement in this direction would have

been to say that the Republican party

brought the lamb Labor more complete

The press of the Republican "allies"

against Roosevelt has a short memory.

Only yesterday they were booming up

Capitalismas the God of individuality, and

the Republican party as his prophet, and

now-and now-they are whining that

their party has been "absorbed into the

being one man," and that their party has

'no independent existence, no will, be-

lief, initiative, or power of its. own."

When the thing, thought to be a prophet,

is found out to be a monkey, what be-

comes of the deity that the unveiled

monkey is the High Priest of?

common people.

ly inside of the lion Capital."

son, are tips to the thinking.

undesirable candidate.

letin" places the cart before the horse-

hence walling and gnashing of teeth.

us to their own Jeremish whine tells but

ganized; before the Committee on Resolutions was appointed; before this committee had chosen its sub-and-acting committee- before any of these preliminaries had taken place, the platform was published in the New York "Times," and thence telegraphed to the country. The Committee got the platform from the news boys in Chicago; the delegates got it as soon as the committee.

This is traveling across lots to Mexico. Mexican is the style of the President dictating his successor. The first nomince for the presidency, dictated from the White House, is the Republican neminee for President in the year 1908.

Mexican is the style of not caring even for appearances. Diaz orders—the rest

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

there is much that can be accomplished by readers of the WEEKLY People who are in sympathy with

the Party and its work. Such friends can render invaluable assistance in helping build a powerful

ity. We ask of all our readers, who are in sympathy with the Movement, that they help us build for

Aside from the work of propaganda that is done by the members of the Socialist Labor Party,

In time, to men who know and have the will, it is in their power to turn a minority into a major-

We are traveling fast

minority of working class voters by spreading the WEEKLY PEOPLE among their friends.

the Socialist Republic by sending at least one new reader to the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

But why wonder? Capitalist concer tration has reached the point of autocracy. The Administration to which the Constitution is there simply to be evaded is above all considerations, except that of perpetuating "its policies."

The manner in which Taft was nomdisfranchise the working class. It is the old Roman Empire style of an Emperor "adopting" his successor. Who knows what further revelations are in store for the campaign!

Let the revelations be what they may, and, the worse they are, then, all the stronger reason-the hour calls upon every Socalist Labor Party man to stand at his post, to spread the Party's propaganda, to enlighten the workers upon the great work at hand.

which drove them to exasperation and which had driven them there. There was another fact which was to

be kept in view, and it was this: that not only among these respondents, but everywhere in the Highlands, there was the belief that any man who could cultivate a few acres of land had the nat ural right to do so on paying a fair rent. That was not a plea which could be maintained in law, but it was one of the circumstances to be taken into account inated is the boldest step yet taken to in order that the point of view of these people might be understood. That was common belief in the Highlands, and although there was no place for it in our system of jurisprudence, the best landlords, the resident landlords, had always recognized it, and on the estates where it was recognized there had never been trouble of this kind. What was more, the Legislature had recognized that principle, at least to some extent The Crofters Act was founded on the principle that the occupier of a small farm had the right to remain there, and have a fair rent fixed. Mr. Dewar concluded by saying that

one did not know what terms would be

considered reasonable, but that those circumstances afforded a pungent criticism of the management of that estate, and let a flood of light in on the conditions under which these people had to live. Again, he said they had broken the law. He did not plead for exceptional leniency; the respondents did not desire him to plead for that. They were perfectly satisfied that whatever their Lordships did would be best and right, and as lenient as circumstances would permit. But they were most anxious that their Lordships should know, and also that their fellow-citizens should know, that they were not, as had been represented, lawless and unprincipled men. They had been driven by a social system they did not understand and by circumstances they were powerless to control into this disobedience. Their disobedience was not due to disrespect. It was due entirely to their environment Finally, the respondents asked him to express the hope that those who could make a reform in the law would take note of what they had to suffer, and might, if possible, so alter the law that they might have the opportunity which they earnestly desired of becoming once

more peaceable and law-abiding citizens There was loud applause when Mr. Dewar resumed his seat, but it was at once suppressed, the Lord Justice-Clerk stating that such conduct was most unseemly in a court of justice.

Their Lordships retired for consultation, and on returning the Lord Justice-Clerk said the Court regretted that they had no assurance that the admittedly illegal conduct on the part of the re spondents would be discontinued. It was right that they should be warned that if the disobedience was renewed after the sentence about to be imposed was completed, that case could not be dealt with as it was being dealt with new. Sentence of two months' imprisonthe estates of Barra, and other estates ground is moist, impure, and insanitary, men on each man was imposed. The of their sentence with great complacency. They were shortly after driven to the Calton Jail, being loudly cheered by a large crowd as they drove off.

"BLOWED" DOGS TO ICE CREAM.

But Manager of Store Couldn't Stand Shock, and Stopped It.

Newport, R. I., June 21.-The hour was 12:30 yesterday. The store was one of the largest and best appointed in Newport.

A carriage drove up and a richly gowned woman and two high bred dogs, pets with red ribbons and gilt collars about their necks, alighted. After making several purchases, the woman ordered fancy ice cream in china plates for her pets and placed them at their disposal.

The manager in a very pleasant senner said to her while he removed the plates and cream:

"Madam, this cannot be allowed." The woman grew scarlet, and answered: "Well, it's an outrage, I shall never enter this store again,' and whipping her skirts about her, took the dogs in her arms, entered the carriage and drove off.

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MEN STILL OUT, BUT TRAFFIC RESUMED.

Company Now Watching Move of Strikers to Have Voters Decide on "Holding Plan" - Johnsonites Are Asked to Make Good Their Claims Favoring Referendums - "Smiling Tom" Hedging.

Cleveland, O., June 12.-The street car strike is still on, that is, the men consider themselves strikers, although to all appearances traffic is now nor-

A law passed by the last legislature mown as the Schmidt law, permits a percentage of the voters in a locality where a franchise has been given, to present a petition containing thereon names of qualified veters, to the Councll, same to order a referendum on the franchise grant. Such a petition has been presented by the former Concon employees, at the behest and at the suggestion of the Con-con attorneys. It is the last card the Concon has to play in this game with Johnson and his cohorts.

level with Tammany Hall, New York.

the petitioners, which would be in keeping with the protestations of the Democratic party, Tom Johnson is throwing every possible obstacle in the path of the referendum.

A corps of clerks and stenographers are carefully scrutinising the petition lists. Postals are being sent to signers. asking if their signatures were lawfully acquired. The whole expense

beuquets at Johnson a short while

Meantime, the poor dupes who went on strike are having their eyes opened to the beauties of pure and simpledom, A football, kicked about by the opposing factions, they are pretty well scarred and this time Vice-President Behner of their national organization, stated the other day that further negotistions were out of the question, and that it was up to the men to return to work or stay out if they saw fit. He personally would advise neither one nor the other, so he said.

One strike benefit has been paid and the men, it is presumed, will stay out so long as the benefit is forthcoming. "The men getting five dollars a week strike benefit are better off than 'bucking' the extra list," one striker told the writer and I dare say it is true. Du Pont would shove them down to the foot of the list if any applied for work. Some of the fellows who have worked for the Con-con ten

mal and cars are run uninterruptedly. The street car company no longer

worries about the strike: it is now concerned about the referendure the strikers are fighting to have the voters take, as to whether the people want the so-called holding plan or not.

There is a sting of irony in this last move. The Democratic Party, in its state platform makes special mention of the initiative and referendum. The party in Ohio was accused by Nicholas Klein, Socialist Party memher of Cincinnati of stealing the Socialist Party platform of two years ago. A comparison of the two documents proves Klein's contention. The Democrats went the Socialist party people one better, just as the intolerant S. L. P. prophecied. The S. P.ers put the referendum in their platform; the Rep-Dem reformers put it on the statute books, "Smiling Tom" Johnson, be it known, wrote the Dem's platform containing a referendum plank. The irony bites into the soul of Johnsonites, when they are asked to be the nartakers of the first dose of referendum medicine. The insincerity of this paladin of justice and fair play is again manifest. Moreover, the antics of the Johnson machine put it on a

Instead of approving of the action of

will be born by, the city.

back, are now taking him to task for his insincerity. Tom, smiling no longer, but visibly perturbed, asserts that the requisite percentage of voters have not been secured and that there will be no referendum. Politicians, like doctors, do not take their own medicine. The spectacle of Tom refusing his own prescribed remedy will, it is to be hoped, open the eyes of the voters hereabouts, to his insincerity.

years or more would hardly relish

(Continued on page 0.) NEW TW.

Rash would be the judgment that Sen

with the truth. When he said at the Republican convention that Socialism "people," to the class of the Lodges, is the Lodge class, and only they. The vast majority of the population of the ore as "people" than the dray horses ments of work. What greater misery than to have to cease sponging and have

Among the distinguished visitors at the opening of the Republican national

The day after Taft's nomination the

Our good faith and the authenticity of the platferm are sufficiently attested by the fact that, as adopted by the Convention, only very few and slight verbal changes were made except in the anti-injustice plank, which was makenda.

Despite the official statement from the White House three days ago that the Bepublican platform, printed eriousively in the The New York Times that morning, was

Almost any biography of the late lamented Jay Gould is good reading at this season when the injunction vestige of ancient despotism is on the tapis. There was an episode in Gould's early career when he and the old alleged Commodore Vanderbilt pelted each other with injunctions, Court granting injunction against Court-each Court acting as the pliant gouger of its respective master Gould or Vanderbilt.

ages from Jeremiah. "The world of man, without God and Christ, is around us," it says; "its fruitage speaks too It affrights us by its vices. The rule of personal morals, the dis-ruption of the family, the sapping of the foundations of the social edifice, are the the paper died an early death-

The Social Revolution must be preceded by a mental revolution in the working class mind. Hasten the mental revolution by spreading the propaganda. The WEEKLY PEOPLE, 28 CITY HALL PLACE,

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF TEN ANTS BY "NOBLE" LADY.

LÓNBON LETTER

Crowds People into Small Corner of Her Domain and Refuses to Rent Land to Needy Cottars-Men Forced by Dire Necessity Squatted on Lands and Were Thrown into Prison-Relied Upon Getting Justice But Found It Was a Machine for Their Further Oppression.

London, June 7.-The case of the so called Vatersay raiders, which has taken up considerable of the public attention, has been ended by the passing of sentence to two months' imprisonment upon each of the ten "raiders," for contempt of court. The case is of interest to the Socialist for the reason that it shows the survival of semi-feudal notions on the Island of Vatersay, in the Outer

Lady Gordon Catheart, proprietrix of twenty-five years cottars and fishermen have been sending petitions to her ladyship praying to be granted land for which they were willing to pay rent. Her ladyship ignored all petitions, although supported by the Parish Council

and the County Council. In April, 1907, the noble lady obtained interdict against a number of Barra fishermen trespassing on the farm of Vatersay, and from erecting on the island sheds and other buildings. Recently she complained to the court that in spite of the interdict, the trespassers had continued in possession of the land. Answers were ledged in behalf of the they had taken possession of the land, but explained that dire necessity had driven them to it, and that while they had no desire to disregard the authority of the court they were compelled to remain where they were.

On the 11th of March the court or-The death of O. H. P. Belmont recalls to appear, counsel stating that the men the interesting circumstance that the could not pay steamer and railway fares. gentleman once had a weekly called The Vindicator," which he announced Counsel for Lady Gordon Cathcart inas intended to fight "trusts, monopolies and the money power on behalf of the money need not keep the men from coming as her ladyship would find the This is an actual money. The case was then adjourned estate. These men were, after all, her fact; no joke. But the "joke" was too until June 2nd. The simple fishermen, tenants, and she had some responsibility, ponderous, even for the capitalists, and ralying on the justice of their cause.

accepted the conditions and journeyed to Edinburgh and to-jail. The case excited much interest, and

to the great surprise of the islanders, a large crowd greeted their arrival at the station, and the court-room could not contain those desiring to attend. The ten respondents occupied a seat

in front. The respectable appearance of the bronzed and hardy fishermen excited comment, Mr. Scott Dickson, K. C. for Lady Cathoart, referred to the circumstances under which the squatters had committed a breach of the interdict pronounced by the Court. Notwithstanding their statement that their conduct was not due to any disrespect to the authority of the Court, he said the respondents had continued to illegally occupy the land in breach of the interdict. He understood that they meant to maintain that position.

Mr. Dewar, in making a plea for the respondents, who admitted that they had broken" the law, said that the cottar class had grown as time went on, and the district had become congested and extremely unhealthy. He had looked through the reports of the sanitary inspector, and with regard to the homes of these people the inspector said: "The giving rise to disease. The water is as lords entirely indifferent to the welfare a rule procured from shallow surface of her tenants, crowding them together wells, mere depressions, often contaminand exacting the last farthing. For ated. There is no drainage of any kind, and the result of that environment is that they have epidemics from time to time." The last epidemic was typhoid fever. There was also an outbreak of scarlet fever, and such outbreaks were worse there than in the south, because these people were primitive in their habits, and very much afraid of fever. The moment it broke out, none of the community would go near the infected house. There were ten respondents. The households of every one had been visited at one time or another by these fevers. They had lost several relatives

by them, a father and a mother sometimes, a sister, a son or a daughter. In fishermen in which it was admitted that this connection Mr. Dewar proceeded to relate the experience of one of the respondents, Hector McPhee, from Mingalay. He was fishing at Peterbend when fever broke out in his house. In it there were an old father and mother, a daughter sixteen years of age, and four younger children. The father and mother dered the fishermen to appear at the bar | died. No one would go near the infected in Edinburgh, on May 19th. They failed house. Coffins were placed at a distance from the door. They were dragged in by the young girl, who placed the deceased in them, and dragged them out again. formed the Judges that the lack of He did not say that these facts were known to the complainer. But nevertheless she was the proprietor of this

These were some of the circumstances

Woman and the Socialist Movement

By OLIVE M. JOHNSON

[This sessy is furnished by the Socialist Women of Greater New York, and is to be published by them in pamphlet form when complete.]

(CONTINUED.)

But for all that, even poor education is a step in advance of no education. Capitalism has in this as in many other respects proven itself a great equalizer. While the mass of students and scholars to-day are in learning far below the ctudents and learned men of yesterday, they are however in knowledge and education infinitely above the mass of people, even the wealthy and economically favored people, of every previous stage of history. At the same time, while the supercilious lament the decline in the status of learning because of generalization and specialization, there can be no doubt that the world to-day has its ample quota of eminent scholars in every branch of learning, and that science, art and literature are on a higher plane than ever before.

Capitalism is a transition period to a higher status of sogety. Equality is a corollary of high development. By throwing the educational institutions open, on the one hand, to the working class, and on the other hand to both sexes alike, capitalism has fulfilled a great mission to the human race. Knowledge breeds thirst for knowledge. Thorough and sound education must follow poor and specialized education. Once the human race has learned enough to realize how infinitely little it really knows and how many grand and wonderful things there are to hearn, then the greatest avenue to knowledge has been opened. Once the women have entered this avenue with equal opportunities with the men they will be quite sure to try to keep up the pace. In women of science and knowledge and determination the rising generation will find quite different educators and companions than in the supercilious, society-hunting, flighty and ignorantly egotistic women of to-day. The child will acquire almost as his birthright, principles of knowledge and science and rules of health that to-day are difficult to inculcate even in the best of people.

Once such people are on the earth there is little room for slavery and oppression! Freedom and equality of all humanity, must at last prevail!

"THE SERVANT PROBLEM."

It is scarcery possible to expostulate on woman's troubles and tribulations without stumbling upon this much disputed ground. Of all the worries of the society woman, the problem of controlling her menials is probably a little the worst. The lackeys, that is, the genuine hangers-on of plutocracy, contitute at the present time a large class of people. The more riotous the society life of plutocracy becomes the larger grows the army that they draw in their wake. The train must needs be long to make a splendid show, equal or ever and above, their society rivals. They keep whole such retinues for mountain homes, sesside homes and city homes, homes in the south and homes in the north. Some fit out whole floating palaces and make cruises around the world, waited on and bowed to at every turn. Some have nurses for their poodles and flunkies that take them for an airing.

These places with the rich are desirable refuges for men and women who can curb their entire individuality and become mere mummies and lickspittles. There is no indignity to which the typical flunky will not stoop. Often, however, the servant gets the mastery over the master. They are the go-betweens in dissignations and secret adventures. If these are to remain secret the servant must be bought. But one that can be bought for silence can also be bought to talk. Thus these inevitable evils to a useless and corrupt class become the scourge and menace of their good master or mistress, who often becomes entirely twannized by them. In most of the great scandals the servant plays a formidable part as a witness. But it depends on which side can buy, whether he is silent or talks. The rumors and small gossip that are always affoat concerning various society people mostly come through the servants' hall. There is no doubt that society ardently wishes that we still lived in the age when the servant class could be reduced to dumb mutes and eunuchs.

The lackey class furnishes no field for Socialist propaganda. They are hangers on of the rich and are as a rule ardent uptolders of the system that furnishes them with a parasite upon whom they in turn prey. The richer and the more lavish and extravagant the master class the better are the pickings that fall to the lackey. They therefore stand firmly by the rich in all their folly and extravagance. They hate the industrial proletariat by nature and instinct as opponents of the class that furnishes them with their lazy good-for-nothing lives. In turn they are most heartily despised by the industrial proletariat. Lackey and flunky have become terms of actual

Of all the subjects of discussion in the middle class woman's club, this one of the servant has probably been the most difficult to solve. They have lost all patience with the factory and store. It has taken the girls away from the domestic service and made them too "proud" and "independent" to be domineered over by an overbearing mistress. Girls nowadays do not care much to give up their evenings and Sundays and don't want to sak anybody when they can go or when they shall return when the work is once done. In short, it is the employment of women in the factory that has created this ticklish servant problem.

The middle class loves to ape the manners of the plutocracy. They cannot, of course, come up to it on account of the expense. But they will imitate as near as they can. The modern servant is a great obstacle in their way. They have not the wealth with which to buy obedience, cringing and crawling. The servile gervant somehow manages sooner or later to get into the family of the rich. The independent servant is a holy terror to the middle class woman. If she is no good the house is turned topsy-turvy. If she is worth while keeping she becomes almost a household tyrant that can neither be domineered or degged around. Girls are not kept in mid-

dle class homes to strut and flunky around. Their serving is no sinecure. They are there to work, they "are hired for it" and expect it. But being able and willing to work they stand not much of a lady's funny work. As a rule they are as ready to go as they were to come, and if they cannot get suitable servant work they look to the factory for employment. I have known of girls who quit their service because it was demanded of them to wear silly little caps on their heads such as no civilized person would put on. I have personally known a girl who left a splendid position as nurse of two little girls and took much harder and more disagreeable work because the mistress, who had very plutocratic notions, demanded that she should wear an apron on the street. She had never dressed that way and refused, insisting that her clothing was her own business, and so they parted. This girl was a refined. educated girl with the finest faculty for entertaining children. As a psychological study we took special pains to become acquainted with her successor and found her to be a coarse-grained, ignorant, foul-mouthed, slovenly girl, the mere association with whom would ruin any child. But she were an aprofi and would have worn six to satisfy the mistress for whom she smirked and cringed to her face and roundly abused to her back.

Outside of the lackey and flunky, problems which remain for the rich to settle as best they can, the servant problem is being absorbed into the general industrial problem. The middle class home has very much a tendency to disappear. The spartment house and family hotel are taking its place. The "impudence" of the medern servant has much to do to hasten the course. That is proven again by the fact that this tendency is much less in evidence on the Pacific Coast where servile Japanese and Chinese servants can be had than in the East, where most the servants are Irish, German or Scandinavian girls who become much too quickly Americanized and will look for other work if the service does not suit.

Many of the old time servants' tasks have become real industrial pursuits. The cook, the waiter, the porter, the cabman, the barber and even the bootblack are industrial proletarians. The "servant problem" therefore does not concern the Socialist. It will take care of itself in the happy course of social evolution.

MURDHROUS SOCIETY.

In investigating the condition of woman there is one phenomenon that is striking and becomes more so as it is peculiar to modern society; that is, the growing frequency of the female cripple. We do not here have reference to the cripple by birth or from illness, but the industrial cripple, the otherwise healthy and able person maimed at her work. In a general way, the great recklessness of modern society as to its expenditure of human life on the industrial field has been referred to. But for that matter, human society has always been lavish in the expenditure of human life, if not upon one battlefield surely upon another. The marvel may well be that there are any human beings left to tell the tale of destruction, so vigorous have they been about it.

But in every previous society man has fought to protect the women and children of his own class or nation. On the industrial battle field, however, there is no protection afforded anybody. The strong cannot shield the weak. It is rather a scramble of all against all in a helpless jungle. Women have to take their share of the danger equally with men and often perish on the field. Whole factories have been blown up by combustible oils and gases and the corpses of women have been mingled with those of men. Dangerous conflagrations have broken out in workshops and both men and women have perished together or have jumped from upper stories together only to be maimed for life or killed.

Writers from the southern cotton mill districts tell us that it is a common thing to see little chlidren with their fingers and often their whele hands cut off. Women get arms and legs cut off by machinery of late with shocking frequency in every industrial state. The poets sing pretty airs to woman's finest adornment, her crown of luxuriant hair and the "equality" woman who cut it off to be like man did not stay in style very long and was never popular. But this very adornment has caused many women the most fearful torture. It has caught in the machine at which they were working and they have been scalped as clean as if the most skilful redskin had done it with his knife. These cases are becoming common. Within the last few weeks five such cases have been reported in the papers that have come to my individual notice—three in the east, one in the middle west and one on the Pacific coast. Women's clothing also furnishes a particular source of danger. Many are the unfortunates whose dresses have been caught in the machinery and who have thus been hurled to an instantaneous death. While we scarcely would fall in line with the advocates of the bloomers as the only sure road to the millennium, we do unhesitatingly pronounce it criminal not to have proper safety appliances where women have to work in danger of such shocking deaths.

But as thousands upon thousands have gone under in humanity's onward course and thousands upon thousands have been sacrificed upon the altar of progress, so these women are the sacrificed victims on the altar of a woman's broader life and approaching emancipation.

Woman's economic emancipation is necessary to her social and general emancipation. The road to economic emancipation leads through the factory. The old had to be entirely broken up to give room for the new. But in the process of transition, thousands are ground down with excessive toil, thousands suffer misery and degradation, others are maimed and murdered; but above all there is one bright star, the star of the emancipation of the human race from all forms of slavery.

UPWARD AND DOWNWARD TENDENCIES.

In the process of evolution in our age there are at work two

decided tendencies, an upward and a downward one. Capitalist society discards yearly thousands of unfortunates from the real race of life. The slums grow apace. Women and men equally are the recruits for the slums. To the slums belong not only the unfortunates that live by begging, petty stealing, and other immoral practices. To them belong the whole useless degraded hanging-on element in society. The female sex furnishes the tremendous army of professional prostitutes, and there are those in lace, silk and diamonds as well as in rags and tatters. Thieves, frauds, confidence men, horse racers, professional gamblers, and every other kind of fraud and "sport" are recruited from both sexes alike.

These are society's offscourings. It is a large class that may have to be reckoned with in time of social disturbances. They always swing to the side of the rich, from whose crumbs they live. In Russia to-day they are furnishing the reaction's "Black Hundred," the scourge of the revolutionary movement and the dread of the working class. They furnish no field for Socialist prepagands. They are themselves beyond redress and have no future generation for which to hepe and work.

Even among the workers proper, those that remain within the realms of usefulness, there are downward tendencies. The intense and brainstunning work in the factory degrades the worker to a mere drudge. There remains no interest or incentive beyond work, eat and sleep. The men often drown their misery in drink. Who can blame them when one is really fair about it! Sometimes the women do the same, but then they are dangerously near the brink of the slums. Oftener they become crabid, stupified, reckless of personal appearances, narrow and peevish. The moral atmosphere in the factory is so polluted that both in word and deed the girls often hover on the brink of slum life. The thing that Roosevelt has designated as race-suicide has a most deteriorating influence on the womanly virtues of the women of to-day. Innocence, love, and virtue fall before it. Kindness, symrathy and motherly love are blunted. But it is on the increase, and the most strenuous presidential exertion cannot stop it. It is born in capitalist society from the uncertainty of a livelihood and the corresponding decline of healthy, happy, prosperous family life.

But the entire picture of modern society is not dark. It has some very bright spots indeed. There be those, mostly of the intellectual class or those that live by taking advantage of the ignorance of the workers, who declaim on the ignorance and stupidity of the workers and say that nothing can ever be done with them. These people are either dishonest or do not in the least comprehend the spirit of the working class.

It cannot be too carefully born in mind what the working class is—that it has been an enslaved class since the day man evolved out of barbarism. We bear on our backs as our birthright the marks of ages of slavery and servitude. For centuries the oppressed class has been whipped into submission. The most progressive, those that have ever dared to rebel, have been ruthlessly murdered. The tale is the same from the first uprising of slaves to the Paris Commune, Red Sunday or the Idaho and Colorado Bull Pens.

But in spite of all it has suffered, the working class to-day is educating itself the world over and is organizing for its emancipation. There are decided upward tendencies at work. The general and common education of both sexes has already been treated. The demand for an eight hour day is growing. With an eight hour day there is always some time for leisure and improvement. The right of the workers to organize is to-day at least morally conceded, however much it is contested in fact. The free association of boys and girls, men and women is probably one of the most uplifting tendencies. It creates a good natured rivalry that stimulates both sexes onward and it has the tendency to inspire each with what is good in the other.

On the whole we have great cause to rejoice at human progress. It has ever been only a small minority that led the human race onward and upward. That minority is proportionally ever so much larger to-day than ever before in history. Progress is far more general as it has penetrated all layers of society and is carrying with it its pro rata of the female sex that has been in the background throughout the

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

That so great and sudden economic changes and the corresponding changes in woman's position as took place with the introduction of capitalism should bring forth womanly abnormalities is not surprising. Some, drunk with their newly acquired freedom of action, were bound to make themselves ridiculous, over-bearing and domineering. They denounced all mankind and roundly upbraided man for what they termed his tyranny and oppression.

Artemus Ward, America's greatest humorist and satirist in the days of the breaking up of the old régime and the beginning of the new, has turned his pen to caricature the "Woman's Rightsist," as he caricatured and upbraided every sham and upstart in society. As "a wandering showman" he frequently runs across her and once when he has had an exceptionally hard tilt with numbers of the "Bumkumville Female Moral Reformin' & Wimin's Rite's Associashun" he exclaims: "O, woman, woman! you are a angle when you behave yourself; but when you take off your proper appaired & (mettyforically speakin')—get into pantyloons—when you desert your firesides, & with your heds full of wimin's rites noshuns go round like roarin lyons, seking whom you may devour somebeddy—in short, when you undertake to play the man, you play the devil and air an emfatic noosance."

For some time this sort of a woman was very much in evidence. Woman imagined herself trampled upon and abused by man, but invariably when this sort of woman's rights were sifted down, they were inspired by a desire to tule and domineer, themselves. Some went so far as to deck themselves out in most ridiculous costumes, oftenest in imitation of man which went to prove that what they most desired was the place of him whom their envy caused them to abuse.

Not to quote against this woman only the man satirist I quote here also upon the same subject one of the foremost intellectual women of our day, the great actress Olga Nethersole, who says: "I do not sympathize with such of my sex—alas, far too many of us—who selfishly enshroud themselves

in a self-pitying cloak of martyrdom and who, by some strange hallucination, imagine the whole world is arrayed against them. For them I entertain nothing but pity. They are invalids, mentally, morally and physically. Thank God, each succeeding generation sees fewer of these undesirables who seem to have been born to make their own and their friends' lives unhappy. They live paradoxically, for they are happiest when most unhappy."

In the progress of evolution the female has been the unfortunate sex. Woman has been selected for faculties good for the community, the nation and the general advance of the race in the struggle for existence, but which at the same time happened to be less in her favor as an individual being. In class society she has been additionally held back by preperty laws and sexual degradation. But for all that there is not the woman alive, unless she is utterly blinded by prejudices, who will not admit that woman's best friend is man and that her worst enemy is woman herself. Every man admires, and enjoys the society of the intellectual, progressive woman. The everage woman, however holds herself aloof from man's talk, man's views, man's interests and man's society in the full and broad and intellectual sense. If man treats woman as half a child and engages with her in petty, senseless tattle that he never would use among men, it is because woman herself invites it and would be infinitely bored by broad, healthy, vigorous "man talk" on the topics of the day or the interests of the world. It does not take the broad-minded man very many minutes to detect the broad-minded woman who has an interest in, and an understanding of, the world and its topics of interest.

The woman can never reach the level upon which man stands by making a row upon him. It will take vigorous work, unlimited patience, resistless endurance, and the healthy influence of several generations of energetic, educated, broad-minded mothers.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

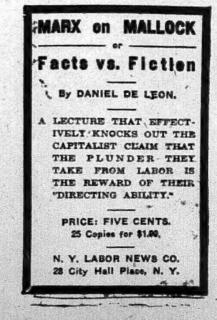
The so-called woman question has, during the last years, boiled down almost entirely to a question of the ballot, the right of equal suffrage for man and woman. As a question of moral right, justice and equality, who but the most pigheaded can have any opposition to woman suffrage? She is part of society, she suffers keenly by its wrongs and she is, or ought to be, deeply interested in its progress. But politics and State rule came into the world with class society and its repression of woman. What is more natural, then, than that woman as a whole should share the fate of the oppressed classes and be prevented from partaking in the political deliberations of the privileged class?

At the present time it is not worth the while of the progressive, at least not of the Socialist, woman, to go one step out of her way to procure the ballot. The struggle to-day is a class struggle. The reforms that might be procured by use of the ballot are insignificant and could only serve to ratch up existing society. We Socialists don't want it patched. As far as the ballot is and can be used to abolish the present system, let whosoever has it, use it. The working class is anyhow the immense majority of the population and is more than sufficient numerically to vote out present society when they are educated to do so. The great political battle of the working class is a battle of education. It is carried on with speech and with pen, and in this campaign the capable woman takes her place regardless of capitalistic laws, or of class society's restriction of the ballot.

In a Socialist society the question solves itself. The administration there will have for its aim the direction of industry, of production, and distribution, of education, enjoyment, and health, and will and must be carried out through these various branches. As woman partakes in all these branches of work she will unquestionably assume her part in the administration of them. She will assume this work paturally as her right and duty without either grant or favor.

As a peculiar manifestation of the manner in which progress works it cannot fail to be noted in this connection that it is under the most tyrannic government in the civilized world, in the Czar's domain, over in little Finland, that the women to-day stand out conspicuously with the highest political rights both as to the use of the suffrage and as to ectually having been elected to the nation's highest legislative body. There we hail it indeed as progress and cheer it as one of woman's greatest accomplishments of the ages. It is progress indeed over there, as it greatly increases the vote of the oppressed class and the political forces opposed to autocracy. That country is not as yet ready for the Socialist revolution. Every reform lessens the powers of the Czar and the powers of the State. The spirit with which these Finnish women enter into this work is a glorious sign of woman's progress.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)



HISTORY OF THE SCHENECTADY LABOR MOVEMEMENT

BY THE PRESS COMMITTEE, SECTION SCHENECTADY, SOCIALIST LA-

1906. At that time there was no re-

Miners withdrawing from the I. W. W.

Maichele reported that the office of

Presidency was abolished, also the Metal

and Machinery Department, the propos-

ing of the abolition of which was one

consideration for the welfare of the I.

sides were to blame. He made the state-

ment to one of the revolutionists whom

he thought be had buttonholed: "The

best thing the Schenectady men can do

What is the use of withdrawing?"

left of the L W. W."

withdraw.

Noonan replied: "If Schenectady with-

This scheme was hatched out in Chi-

turned into a mud-alinging match

against the S. L. P. men and Daniel

De Leon, by Charles W. Noonan and

of the delegates and the convention was

tabled on the proposition of one of

Noonan's lieutenants, But Local 34,

endorsing the convention in its entirety,

regardless of what other locals would do

and elected a committee to see the other

unions and call upon them to do the

2,000 members, subsequently endorsed

the convention.

But one thing that Local 34 and the

revolutionists neglected to do was to im-

mediately carry out the mandates of

the convention. If that would have been

done, all the rag-chewing and wind-jam-

ming matches, causing personal hatred

and friction, would have been avoided

and the I. W. W. would have remained

ntact. Simply endorsing the convention

and not carrying out its mandate, left

the old form of organisation as it, had

been, which now became a powerful means of destruction in the hands of the

reactionaries under the leadership of

The legislative body, was the Indus-

trial Conneil, to which every local, re-

gardless of membership, sent five delegates, Local 34, with 790 members, hav-

ing five delegates, and Local 28, with 50

The combined A. F. of L. reactionary locals totaled barely a membership as

Local 34, once stepping on "illegal"

grounds, that is, endorsing the conven-

tion in spite of the council, should have

gone immediately further, so that the

do their work. But the advice was tak-

en, "Let things run their course, the

workers must organize, and finally en-

Noonan rope enough and he'll hang him-self." Things were left to run their

course, and they led us into the ditch.

Charles W. Noonan was given rope

enough and the revolutionists were hung,

including the advisers, who learned a

(To be Continued.)

DEVELOPMENT

OF

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lorse the I, W. W. convention. Give

ctionists could not have a chance to

abers, also having five delegates

the instructions Maichele received.

(Continued.)

Of course such action would have re sulted in a lockout, unless all the other plants of the General Electric Works and of the other electrical concerns were also thoroughly organized into the I. W. W. But propositions which led in that direction were always turned down by the pure and simple element with the argument that the plant in Schenectady be organized first, and when the organisation was strong enough, to go ahead and organize the other plants.

When action was finally taken to be gin the organization in other plants, Sherman's Executive Board was called upon, but never made an attempt to organize, although five hundred dollars were sent out on an average per month for at least eight menths from Schenec-tady to the office of the Metal and Machinery Department. When the organication in Schenectady sent out calls upon all the workers working in the electrical industry to organize into the I. W. W. and act as a unit, there was no response. So the organization rapidly grew in Schemetady, while nothing was done in

Now the General Electric Company, to other large industrial concerns, has plants in different parts of the country, as to beat down the workers of one ality with those of another. In orcessful in their struggles against their sconcernic masters, it is necessary that be organized into one national, or international industrial union. This even international industrial union. This is absolutely necessary, else the organi-sation can be shattered as soon as it be-

Undermining the Order.

The workers of Schenectady were aggressive, and no doubt were the means of greatly reducing the profits of the com-pany. But it was not necessary for the company to remove the work to other plants, although it threatened to do so. All that it had to do was to set its henchmen to work to cause disruption. The A.F. of L. fakirs had tried hard, but their action brought about opposite results. So the organization had to be attacked from within. Charles W. Neonan was elected an

Executive Board member of the Metal and Machinery Department. When the Board was in session, instead of doing or the workers in the electrical industry ld be organized and brought together be did the dirty work of the fakirs, which they themselves did not dare to do; ousted Paul Schweinley from the Metal and Machinery Department Execu-tive Board, for doing the very thing the I. W. W. men of Schemetady stood for. This was that all locals should send ites to the convention, it being held by the Schenectady men that the depart-

Exacutive Board, Noonan started his against the S. L. P. men. the L. W. W. is disrupted, the S. L. P. will be to blame for it," he whispered into the ears of S. P. men and its of all this the S. L. P. men gave no nick. But their ellence was regarded a a shrewd move on the part of "the past masters in underground methods," is the S. L. P. men were called. The rank and file were taught to believe that the S. L. P. men wanted to "do" them, d do, Awing up to the up-to-date Thristian" doctrine: "do others before you'll be done," they went out under the leadership of Charles W. Noonan to "do" the 8. L. P.

At a meeting where some workers were organized, Noonan warned them to be carreful of the radicals, lest the orion fall into their hands. He had uch regard for the feelings of the company, as it was his policy to keep things set of the press which were antagonistic to the company's interests. He was very much wrought up at the time Local 34 dected a press committee to publish a distributent in regard to the cranemen's able when the A. F. of L. cran on strike against a butter-in" who was a laborer, "promoted" to run a hand crane, and belonged to the I. W. W. It was just this statement which turned public sentiment against the A. F. of L. and helped to gain a substantial victory for the I. W. W. The cranemen's strike was one of the attempts of the A.F. of L. in conjunction with the G. E. Co., a state disruption. It was only through as alectures of the revolutionists that a vistory was gained for the L. W. W. STOCK MANIPULATION

U. S. STEEL BIGGES T CASE ON RECORD.

stock manipulation. Here is the It was during this trouble that the biggest case on record. It is the one second annual convention was in session. of the United States Steel Corporation, August Maichele ,the delegate to the whose shares are dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. port as to the Western Federation of I use the Steel corporation because

while other illustrations might be utilized, it will serve for all of them.

When in 1901 the steel companies of the country were in the throes of a big rate war, it dawned upon Andrew Carnegie, Judge Elbert H. Gary, John W. Gates, Isanc Li Elwood, Charles The actions of the convention did not suit Noonan, for, he said, there was a M. Schwab, and a few other prominent rough house there, the delegates had no steel magnates, that they were playing a game that soon would lead their re-W. W.; but not daring to openly defend Sherman and Kirkpatrick, he said both spective concerns into bankrustey, and to they sent a committee to John Pierpont Morgan to have him organize them into a combine. Morgan, as every one knows, accepted the tank. What followed is of vast interest to is to withdraw from the I. W. W. and the Socialists of the land. It throw start a new movement." He was an-awared: "If the Schenectady men witha-splehdid picture on the canvas o industrial conditions and more strongly draw and start anew again they will does it show what happened to the middle class in the United States.

have to come together with the I. W. W. Morgan, having the corporation organised with over a billion capital, had draws and the Western Federation of to set about getting the common and preferred stock into the hands of the Miners withdraws, there will be nothing public. The bonds, the first lien on the property, were taken by Andrew Carnegie, Morgan, Schwab, Elwood and cago, no doubt at the time Charles W. other big steel magnates. The pre-Noenan was on the junketing trip, for ferred stock is a lien on all the properhe knew on October 3rd already that the Western Federation of Miners would ties of the combine, and can be likened o a second mortgage. The common stock is as its name implies (very common). But, seriously, it is like a to hear the report of the delegate, was third lien on the property and in many natances the shares are thrown in as botus to stimulate the promoters getting rid of the preferred issue, others. A motion to endorse the action' which they own. Morgan took his big commission, running well in the millions in common stock. The bonds he purchased. Now, with Morgan and his being the largest local, simply took the friends loaded up with the common bull by the horns, flatfootedly came out shares of the corporation, a way had to be found to get rid of it.

They hit upon a plan and hired lames R. Keene, the astute manipusaton, to put it into execution. And right here a line as to who is James R. Keene is in order. He is the owner of the greatest race horses in this country, including Colin and Celt, and beatiles being the ablest genius in his line that Wall Street ever looked at is a wonderful judge of industrial con-

All of this is in my opinion necessary, or when we discuss a proposition we hould know all of the factors in it, and it is for this reason that I say as

Morgan gave Keene full control, and pere is how the latter bliked the middle class and the Wall Street speculators. Thousands of both classes received blows from Which they never will recover, and, in the writer's years of experience in the financial district, he never naw to many robbed of their all

Keene hired a hundred members of the Stock Exchange, at so much per day, and on account of the big job was practically able to make his own terms The usual rate for dealing in 100 shares large as Local 34, still they had six of stock is \$12.50 for buying and a like at into the ears of S. P. men and times as many votes in the council; and amount for selling. Keene got his so every proposition to bring the organitimes as many votes in the council; and would distribute orders for thousands of shares.

He issued what we term in Wall Street "matched orders," that is, A would huy from B one thousand shares. we shall say, at 50, for that is about the price it was put out at, and every evening at the close of the transaction both brokers would wipe off their books the transaction-in other words, "forget it." No stock changed hands, and it was never intended that it should Both brokers received \$1 for making

a fake sale. Now the game gets mighty interesting. The reporter on the floor of the Stock Exchange working for the Gould and Stock Telegraphic Company, which is controlled by George J. Gould and his sister Helen, makes an official report of the transaction referred to above and every stock ticker the country over grinds it out on the small roll of tape attached to the ticker.

That's what Keene and Morgan wanted-publicity. The operator sends it out on the ticker in good faith. He has no means to know whether it is a fake or not. Neither has the newspaper reporter employed by the big metropolitan newspapers. This does not exempt the Associated Press representative, who speaks to a vast number of journals throughout the coun-

try.

The papers are in the same position to-day. Many times have the reporters felt that a certain quotation was a swindle, but if they asked Mr. A. about it, he would answer in the nega- History. Labricia. .

Not long ago a correspondent of about it, he would answer in the negathe Dally and Weekly People tive and there it must rest. A Wall wanted to be informed as to Street broker may know it is a fake sale: but if he were to tell he might as well sell his seat, because none of the big fellows like Morgan, Harriman, Ryan and Schiff will do business with such a man. And since this handful control everything, brave indeed would be the broker that would take

So we see that the brokers hired for the occasion of incorporating in their daily and weekly market letters the tip to buy Steel shares at 50, and sending this information throughout the country, thus catching first the small business man who has been forced out of the field by "aggravated finance." as it is sometimes called in Wall Street, and also the farmers of the country. who were heavy purchasers of the stock at top prices.

Now, Morgan, Carnegie, et al., let them have all they wanted in the neighborhood of 50, and then they began to reverse their position. Instead of brokers being hired to "wash up." that is, faking transactions, put up prices, they were hired at this period to do the opposite.

And so the market letters of all of the prominent houses in Wall Street took on a different hue, scaring the poor commen stockholders into parting with their holdings. And in 1904 after three years of a lying campaign. Morgan, aided by Keene, broke the price down to \$%, the lowest price on

How many of the middle class went down to utter bankruptcy will never be known, but in the opinion of well informed men in the financial district, there never was anything like it in the history of the coutnry.

Morgan, when the shares touched the low figure, began to buy and got back at his own figure the stock thrown out to the "suckers" at 50. To-day the shares are selling at 28 and Morgan and his allies are said to be again working at the old game of doing the new generation of middle class people.

To the Socialist it is a good thing. for the reason that the budding billionnire class have had and will again have their wings clipped. More strength to the clippers.

Claudius.

Jamaica, June 17.

MARX on MALLOCK

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EVIDENCE PROVING THE HUMBUG OF IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

Translated from the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung

stead of helping the working class to get | might go, the necessary number of sig hopes for the future to them. We of into action, and at the second "initia or immediate demands, as, for instance, age pensions, Initiative and referendum, etc. That is why our election results are

This is about how our stepbrothers of the S. P. argue whenever they come in contact with revolutionary Socialists of the S. L. P. and discuss the move-

A hundred times has the S. L. P. answered that not only would it accept a "slice." but even a "crumh" of the renowned loaf, to give the workers relief, provided the "crumb" was real bread. But the S. L. P. will absolutely refuse stone in lieu of bread. And as long as the capitalist class is

in full possession and control of political and economic power, every so-called "reform" must necessarily prove a stone. Finally, nothing remains for the workers but the much "denounced holding out hope for the future," namely, the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth. The S. L. P. has learned that it is impossible to sell the fur before the bear has been captured. In short, it has learned that society cannot be revolutionized behind its back. It is knowingly deluding the workers, to tell them that they can first improve their condition to any degree through reforms, and abolish capitalism afterwards.

Whatever small temporary improvements may be possible under capitalism, can only be secured through the economic struggle, led by the correctly organizada indultrial agreement on lad home through political action. Political action is simply a purely strategical operation on the general battlefield of the class struggle, destined to throw the enemy from its political fortresses, and thereby clear the way for the onmarch of the industrially organized army of the working class.

That the stand taken by the S. L. P. in regard to, the so-called "immediate demands" is the only opprect one can be seen by everyone whose poltical eyes are in good condition and who derires to see, There has never been any so-called labor law passed in a capitalist country, with or without the influence exerted by the respective Socialist parties, but what has turned out as stone instead of bread. And in a larger sense is this true in this country of "unlimited opportunities and impossibilities," thanks to the highly developed state of capitalism compared with other countries, where the middle class is absolutely impotent and

bereft of influence. Just at present our good city of Cleveland furnishes classical evidence of "reform swindle." In this specific case it is the initiative and referendum, the Schmidt law passed by the last legisto street railways dependent on a revoters, through a petition, demand the same. In our reports concerning the tramway strike we said that the strikers allowed themselves to be used by the "Concon" interests, and circulate such petitions. The petition received about 8,000 signatures, more than the re-guired number. The intention is to abrogate the agreement between the "Concon" and the "Municipal. Traction .Company," which was hailed as a great victory of Tom I. Johnson, and return to the old condition of affairs existing up to last election. That means if the referendum rejects that agreement, the old company will recover its former lines, and the three cents fare commany will also come into possession of its former property. In the face of this petition, what does

T. L. Johnson do? He gives a foretaste of what would happen if the working class should ever dare to take the initsative to demand the passing of genuine labor laws; a taste of systematic intimidation. He, the designated "man of the people," the great "reformer," the stalwart-spokesman, especially for inittative and referendum, seeks to prevent the same because it does not fit into his political plans. He caused a letter to he sent to every signer of the petition, in which all kinds of trick questions were asked. The result was, that so far over 1000 signers have recalled their names. And here it is a matter in which he working class as such had no interest; the matter was only a quarrel concerning two groups of capitalists who did not feel very friendly toward such other.

"You folks of the S. L. P. are very | But what if the workers should take the well meaning, but you are too radical; initiative in behalf of their own class you want Socialism all in a lump. In- interests? The first time it probably at least a slice of bread, since you can- natures might be secured. But intiminot secure the whole loaf at once, you dation, threats of discharge, blacklisting let them starve, and simply hold out and discrimination would at once be put the S. P. are entirely different fellows. tive" scarcely a few bakers' dozens of We go forward step by step, and en- signatures could be secured.. Tom L. deavor to ease the lot of the workers Johnson, the "workingmen's friend," has under capitalism through proper reforms given the capitalists a slight hint how this is to be done! The petition-lists legislation to protect life and limb, old after having been presented to the board of elections, become public documents, and every citizen, of course, every capitalist, has the right to inspect these lists. Without doubt these gentlemen would make extensive use of this right, provided they had not found out before which of their wage-slaves had the audacity to certify by their signature to sinning against the sanctified rights of capital. Punishment would follow post haste the discovery of the ainner. Even now the comrades of the S. L. P., when they collect signatures for the party ticket, find wage-slaves, who, although sympathizing with the party and desiring to see its candidates on the ballot, refuse their signatures out of fear that the "boss" might find out, and discharge

Initiative and referendum? Good! Protection of the workers! Good! A sorrowless age for the producers of wealth? Surely! But first Socialism! Only then will the working class get what it is entitled to. All political agitation for "reforms" and "immediate demands" is not only waste of energy and time, but inexcusable misleading of the working class.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1908.

Men at some time are masters of their fate: The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our

stars. But in ourselves, that we are under-

-SHAKESPEARE

DROWNING RAIS.

darely twelve years, less than a third of a generation, have passed over the ads of our people since the day after the elections of 1896, when the New York "Sun" published as its leading editorial the "Te Deum" poem of Whittier, written thirty years before in thanksgiving over the Nation's narrow escape from secession and slavery.

Of course, there was hypocrisy in the devout fervor implied by the conduct of the "Sun." Of course, the defeat of Bryan was not quite in the nature of the defeat of Southern Bourbonism. Nevpeless, there was sincerity in the m's" gladness: Mistaken though Brynics of 1896 were, there was in the Bryan movement the distinct whistle of the approaching ternado to be heard. The cars of the "Sun" tingled at the sound. The sound boded ill to the usurping class of capitalism. Male factors ever are in fear. The day of soom was apprehended. When the returns announced the election of Mc-Kinley, the heart of the "Sun" leaped fer joy. The "Sun" construed McKinvictory, as the defeat, not of the of Bryenism, but of that spirit of just indignation and of consequent t that uttered itself in million ugh Bryan. The "Sun" imagined its as saved for all time. It sang Whit--and sat back, imagining the rest of the row easy hoeing.

Barely, twelve years have gone by since then, and the "Sun" is again in this time. And well it may.

The waters are rising. Things are to a head. Civic Federation manenvies could not keep the hosts of Laor in the Wilderness. Capitalist outrages increased and multiplied, as inchoose but do. The demand for curbing surts in the exercise of their "Godined" right to fire "Gatling guns on phoneously named injunctions, before the Republican Con-. It mattered not that the constion, even if it granted anything in ction, would grant only husks. The fact that the move was made is in itself slarming enough. It is so slarming that the "Evening Post," notwithstanding it ares confidently and justly, that an anti-injunction plank would be "nothing che than a pure sop," is foaming at the mouth and feeling several sorts of chills cavorting up and down its spine.

The feeling of uneasiness in the camp of the capitalist class is well reflected to press. Not for ever will Labor to capitalist parties for redress ry year brings its enlightenment. Evey year the waters rise higher. The talist rats don't like that. They are not expected to like it.

mands urged before the Repub lican convention, weak as they are, still eavoring, as they do, to conciliate Capital and Labor, are beginning to take a turn that "means business." may have occasion to sing Whittier's "Te Deum" this November also. Buit its voice will sound cracked. So as further experience will render es of the workers clear upon are the shoe pinches, there will be no re requests to capitalist conventions, Il there he any Te Deums to be

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

If ever there was a proof of the principle that consistent lying is an impossibility that proof is furnished by James M. Beck, the Federal Assistant Attorney-General from 1900 to 1903, in his attempt to bolster up the iniquitous practice of "Government by Injunction."

Up in arms against the demand that omes up from the camp of the working class to curb the power of the Courts in issuing injunctions, Mr. Beck argues that the complaint is irrational because -mark well-"if the -workingmen did not commit the wrongful act, the injunction could do them no possible harm." Why, then should they object?

By the same token Mr. Beck is irrational when he objects to having the Federal statutes so amended as to provide rigid instructions to prevent the Courts from issuing unjust injunctions. A statute to that effect is itself in the nature of a writ of injunction to restrain the Courts from doing a wrongful act. Now, then, "if the Courts are not committing the wrongful acts, the injunction could do them no possible harm." Why, then, Mr. Beck's howl?

Mr. Beck's reasoning implies an insinuation that the objection of the working class to injunctions proceeds from their desire to be left with a free hand to do mischief.

By the same token the objection of Mr. Beck to have the Courts enjoined from doing wrong proceeds from the desire on the part of the capitalist class to have the Courts left with a free hand to do mischief.

Obviously, if it is proper that the Courts retain the power to enjoin the workers from committing wrongful acts, there can be no impropriety in restraining the Courts themselves from committing acts that are wrong.

Mr. Beck is a trained lawyer of much mental acumen. If even he slips so badly in the attempt to bolster up a wrong; if even he gets tangled up in the meshes of his own false reasoning; if even he convicts his criminal clients by the mendacity of his argument - the spectacle is encouraging to no slight degree. Only Truth is consistent, because only Truth fits all the facts. The Lie ever is with its foot in its own mouth It is the law of its existence. Such is the plight of the reasoning that seeks to sustain "Government by Injunction."

FLICKERING THE MEDICINE-RAGS.

There used to be, and still is, a system dicine in vogue among certain savage tribes which consists in flickering many bright and various-colored rags about the head of the patient. Sometimes the latter gets well; more often he doesn't. In the former case, the ragflickering is thought to have worked; in the latter, they weren't flickered hard

Ever since last October 22, when the Knickerbocker Trust Co. went to smash and precipitated upon the land the panic had long been lowering on the horizon, the medicine-men of the profits system have been flickering their medicine rags about the head of the patient. In the measure that the rings of the disturbance spread out from the center in New York, engulfing one concern, on funds-juggling capitalist, one discharged workingman after another all over the country, the rag-flickering became all the more desperate. From desperation it deenerated into puerility, until now the sick industrial system is being equived back to strength by flutterings and con-

tortions that would make a horse laugh. For a taste, the clerk of Queens County, Brooklyn, is "a firm believer that the are over." Why! Because he has "recorded 103 chattel mortgages on pianos bought on instalments." Mort gages as a rule indicate prosperity about as much as a hearse at the door in dicates health for the man it has come for: and the workingman, on his average wage of \$436 yearly, is not given to buying pianos, mortgaged or unmortgaged. But the rag must be flickered.

Again, the diamond dealers are "quite ertain there will be a resumption of the good era after the presidential elec-Their reason? Have not the dismond imports for May exceeded by \$190,000 those of any month for months previous? It matters not that the only diamonds the worker can invest in are the black diamonds that ge into the hearth; the rag must be flickered.

However, the patient seems to be emitting groans which speak but poorly for the efficacy of the medicine-rag treatment. One is to the effect that 25,000 cotton operatives had their wages cut 18 per cent. a week or so ago. Another ds something like "five big cargo hips taken off the White Star Line for lack of freight," together with the con equent turning off of hundreds of long shore workers and clerical employes in the freight department. A third groan comes through the throat of James J. Hill, who declares there will be no car hortage this year, as there will be no number crops to fill the cars now idle. A fourth groan, from the vicinity of Pitts burg, seems to say that the coal and coke production has been curtailed over one-afth. Other and lesser grouns are lost n the intensity of these great ones, but

the groan chorus continues, sans inter- , were inevitable. "To him," said he, "for !

All of which shows that the patient, private awnership of the means of prouction; is on his death-bed of an attack which will finish him. He is doomed to expire amid an ever-swelling moan of agony, accentuated, not drowned, by the dizzy flickerings of gaudy and specious regs by the charlatan medicine-men who are striving to hold him together "just a little while longer." . .

DUPERS DUPING DUPERS.

A plank proposed for the Republican national platform by Wade Ellis, Atorney-General of Ohio, and spoken of as the anti-injunction plank, declares in favor of "an amendment of the statutes of procedure in the Federal Courts" that shall "prevent the sum mary issue" of writs of injunction "without proper consideration." The plank is reported from Chicago as "meeting he wishes of Mr. Gompers."

The two clauses of the proposed plank are at fisticuffs with each other.

The first clause proposes to amen he statute. If the statute needs amendnent, then it follows that the conduct of the Courts that is complained of is not now, before the amendment, illegal, out is and has been perfectly legal.

The second clause to prevent the Court from issuing writs of injunction without proper consideration"-is an admission that the Courts have done this very thing. That thing is a violation of their oath of office. And that is illeral now, without the need of amending the statute.

If the first clause is sound, then the econd one is a gratuitous libel upon the Courts; if the second clause is just, then the first is-?

The fact is that Gompers and Elliseach representing a set of grafters upon the working class-are like two card sharpers sitting at a gaming table, each duper, and each duped by the other.

Mr. Gompers-the labor lieutenant who, like a "hand-down" in a family of many children, has been handed down successfully as Vice-President of Hanna then of Belmont, and now of Seth Low on the Civic Federation-is a duper of no mean qualities. Without his skill as a duper, craft Unionism would long ago have ceased to be what the "Wall Street Journal" justly called it, the bulwark of Capitalist society in America. Having to dupe below him, Gompers is compelled to dupe above him. His market value would vanish if he did not seem to have something to sell; to-day he has to wit, the pure and simple Unionists who still believe in him." They are enraged at the arbitrary injunctions issued against them. He must give them something; he must frighten those above him into some concession. Hence the clause that injunctions have been issued without proper consideration."

Attorney-General Ellis, on the opposite side of the table, the representative of the ruling class that needs the aid of summary injunctions (with the bayonet gleaming between the lines) in its struggles against the working class, is likewise an expert at the game of duping. Whatever the ruling class does it must be careful, and, as a rule it is, not to show its claws too clearly to Labor. It must keep up the false pretence of a "square deal," "even-handed justice," etc. The moment the ruling class quits this policy the jig would be up. Hence concessions that injunctions have been issued "without proper consideration," and, immediately preceding that, the clause which takes in advance the sting from the admission and promises

No amendment can stead where judges violate their normal duties by issuing injunctions without proper consideration Ellis duped Gompers by transferring the subject from impeachment proceedings to amendment proceedings. Gompers duped Ellis by wringing from him an admission that the Courts had been derelict.

Each duper duped the other and rubbed his hands. But the day is anproaching when the process of dupers duping dupers will stead neither set.

TIPPED BY MALTHUS.

Malthus is a land-mark. Not that his science is worth a pinch of snuff, but that his tactics denote whence modern capitalist tactics have drifted in their evolution towards present perfection—as exemplified every day in some way or other—and as they are being exemplified to-day in the heated denials that are proceeding from several "authoritative sources" of there being any starving school children,

When Malthus stepped upon the scene the capitalist class had the daring of inexperienced youth. It had not yet grown sly. There was poverty, there was suffering, there was death among the workers as a consequence of their unrequitted toil. The capitalist class did not care to deny the fact. It had not yet grown "wise," "diplomatic," and, above all, hypocritical. Malthus was the man of the occasion. Forward he stepped, and brutally admitting the vast suffering of the toiling masses, he set up the brutal principle that such conditions

whom there is no cover laid at the banquet table of Nature, Nature says. Begone!" As a scientific proposition the utterance was just so much twaddle; as an ethical proposition the utterance was that of a cannibal. It had, however the merit of being frank. The capitalist class said to the workers "You suffer

We know it, and care not "

Thus things started. Then came is change of tactics. Experience had made the capitalist class shrewder, though no better. The Malthus stage was a clumsy one. The next stage was adroiter. It consisted in lying. Thenceforth the pokesmen of capitalism simply, coolly, almly, brazenly denied there was any suffering among the workers. They even had statistics gotten up to order which proved, "black upon white," that the condition of the workers was improving; at times it was claimed that the condition of the workers approached that of Paradise. The "full dinner pail" campaign of 1900 was a sample.

The tip has been taken by the "authorities" on the condition of the school children. At first the shocking instances of starvation at school came out. Yellow and other Dem-Rep papers gave the facts publicity. Then there came a sudden change. Or, perhaps, it was gradual; until now the denials of starvation are flatfooted. The next step will be glowing articles describing the "plump faces" of the school children, and the Delmonic menus upon which they feast for breakfast, dinner and supper.

Tipped by the experience made by Malthus, whose false science was speedily ripped to shreds, the school "authorities" have hastened to take the "advanced" position of looking pious and denving the fact that school children in this city are actually starving.

POVERTY FACTS.

Prosperity Lies Contradicted.

The condition of New York's East Side poor is growing worse daily. The distress s widespread and is entirely beyond the control of the charity, organizations.

Frank Warne, head of the committee of residents of the University settlement that is conducting an investigation into conditions, said recently: "In a few days we will set before the

public facts which will astound it. There are hundreds of children starving on the East Side. "The men and women who opened that kitchen saw children eating ba-

nana skins, cocoanut shells and drag

food from garbage cans." Reports of the want and suffering among the people are being received by the committee from every quarter. Warne told of fourteen people living in four rooms, who spent only \$2.46 for food in two weeks. Dr. Bernhelmer, assistant head worker of the University settlement, found a family of six who had only \$1.20 to feed themselves and live on for seven days,

These are cases which never reach the charitable organizations, because ho appeal is made," said Warne,

Warne stated that the only object of the investigation was to set the facts before the public.

Dr. David Blaustein, superintendent of the Educational alliance, said that in one grocery store he had been show the account of one family of six.

"They bought a few cents' worth of food every day," said the doctor, "and at the end of the week they were unable to pay the charge, which was only \$1.50.

"Everywhere it is the same story. The charitable societies cannot meet the situation. It is beyond them. is not made to criticize, but they are so occupied with their regular cases that they have neither time nor resources to give relief to new cases."

Supt. Frank, of Beth-Israel Hospital, said that never before had the situation been so bad.

"Conditions are worse by 25 per cent. than they were last year," said he. "Even here, in the hospital we have been forced to make one man do the work of two not to entirely abandon the work. There does not seem to be any chance of an improvement."

"Conditions are simply frightful." was the statement of Mrs. Heineman of the Downtown Sisterhood. "We are managing to meet all demands, but it has been a hard task."

Sixteen hundred meals are served daily at the kitchen of the Hebrew immigrant Aid Society, on East Broadway. Although seven cents is all that is asked for the meal there, hundreds are so poor that they are forced to apply to the Hebrew Sheltering House, nearby, where meals are given free,

TROOPS KILL FOUR YAOUI INDIANS Mexico City, June 20,-The Yaqui war has begun in earnest, and troops are pursuing the Indians as before the recent futile peace arrangements were arranged. In a battle which took place at the

town of Buena Vista, near Canton del Nordeste, in the State of Chihushua, four indians were killed on May 19, and several wounded. The troops were nided their fightby the townspeople of Bu ena Vista

This office is in receipt of a letter from a Socialist party sympathizer with the Socialist Labor Party, asking a variety of questions, which themselves imply as many more, and all of which center in his final question:-"What's the outlook?"

For the benefit of The People's readers the question will be taken up, not separately, but collectively, in the only way in which the problem they present can be handled-by going back to the first principles, and reasoning upward from them.

Economic organizations fall under two categories - the POLITICAL and the NON-POLITICAL

A NON-POLITICAL economic organization does not contemplate the overthrow of the present social regime: it contemplates the maintenance of the present régime: it contemplates only improved conditions under which the sellers can obtain higher prices for the special merchandise they deal in, and compel lower prices for the merchandise they must buy. Associations of Free Traders to lower prices; associations of Protectionists to raise prices; Manufacturers' Associations to lower the price of the specific merchandise labor power; Gompers associations, called Craft Unions, to raise the price of the specific merchandise labor power;-all of these are alike non-political economic organizations. It matters not that Manufacturers' Associations and Gompers associations come before political party conventions with planks to be inserted or kept out. That does not change their non-political character. At bottom Gompers and Van Cleave are at one-"labor power is a merchandise, and of right must remain so." This simple, yet pregnant fact stamps their respective organizations "non-political." Whether or not they avail themselves of "political action," the one to beat down the price of labor power, the other to raise it, does not alter matters. So long as Gompers holds Capital and Labor to be Brothers, he can consistently hold to his motto: "No Politics in the Union," however frequently he dance attendance upop - mark! - upon CAPITALIST political party conventions. Such attendance is in keeping with his organization which does not aim at the overthrow, but at the upholding of the capitalist

social régime. A POLITICAL economic organization does contemplate the overthrow of the present social régime. The simple, but pregnant fact of its ultimate aim stamps such an organization "political." It is this fact that misleads some honest, though reckless. Anarchists to say and believe that the use of dynamite also is "political action." The charge may be made against the poverty of language, in that it compels the use of the word "political" in different senses according to the words that it is coupled with However that may be, the Movement is not bothering with creating a new language. Usage renders the word "political" perfectly clear in whatever term it appears. The economic organization that aims at the overthrow of the capitalist system is "political" in that it has a political aim. Hence the I. W. W. is

a political economic organization. Arrived so far, another line of thought

must be taken up. No more than in biology is there in sociology such a thing as hard and fast lines of demarkation. In sociology, as in biology, formations shade into each other. The fact that the non-political economic organization of Gompers consists of workingmen gives it a special However blind, however in iquitous towards other workingmen in the attempt to keep the jobs to themselves: however scabby even towards one another:-nevertheless, the fact that the Gompers non-political economic organization consists of workingmen main- bor leaders." ly compels it, when facing the capitalist, to strike a posture that, 'despite itself, leans toward the political. The workingman can not breathe, in his relations lowards the capitalist, without he shakes or threatens to shake the capitalist régime. This fact has for its consequence that the NON-POLITICAL economic organization of Labor borders on the POLITICAL economic organiza tion of the I. W. W. The chasm be tween the two is not an unbridgeable

What's the outlook? 1. Capitalist development, which plows

he field for Socialist thought, is bound in America, first, to counteract the work of the labor lieutenants of capitalism in the craft Unions; next, to push and dissolve these unions into the L. W. W. 2. Capitalist development will be imnensely aided in this work by the boring from without done by the I. W. W., and by S. L. P. propaganda. 3. That identical capitalist develop

ment is bound to cleanse the I. W. W. of all taint of dynamitism.

4. Harmful to Industrialism as is the conduct of Trautman, which so much distresses our correspondent, it cannot be fatal. It is true he has "given less thought to build up the I. W. W. than to try and break down the S. L. P."

WHAT'S THE OUTLOOK? Unionism in the land; it is true he has "intrigued with discredited soreheads in the S. L. P. to encompass his ill-advised purpose": it is true he "has dehauched the Bulletin"; it is true his going so far as to approach the S. L. P. National Committeeman for Wisconsin, Schnabel with the suggestion that he get out of the S. L. P. was "an act of insanity": it is true that such conduct "inevitably encourages 'veiled' and 'unveiled' dynamitism" and encouraged materially the pure and simple politicians of the S. P. to prevent unity with the S. L. P." All this is true, and much more that could be added, and it is true that all this may "prove fatal to the present organization of the I. W. W." But our correspondent errs when he fears it will prove fatal to Industrial Unionism. If the I. W. W. should prove too indolent to straighten itself, of course, the L W. W. will collapse-but not Industrial Unionism. That identical capitalist development which is ever plowing the field for Socialism is bound, with the fearless and indomitable aid of S. L. P. propaganda, to bring to life that eco-

> be indefinitely postponed." No cause for despondency. The Capitalist Class is the faithful handmaid of the Social Revolution. The future is ours, who knews how soon!-provided we learn TO LABOR AND TO WAIT.

nomic organization of the working class,

without which the political victory will

FROM THE WATCH TOWER.

Clean Notes Rung Out by the Sydney, Australia, "People,"

A moral impossibility: Recognition or advocacy of the interests of Labor by the capitalist press. As well expect the wolf to advocate the cause of the lamb.

The workers should own, control, disseminate and read their own papers, and see to it that the Labor press is wholly Labor and not a mixture of the "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor" kind as it is in most cases at present; it should either be wholly anti-Capital or pro-Labor, or vice versa. There is nothing in common, but everything that is hostile between the capitalist class and the working class; the universe is not big enough to contain both and remain clean.

The capitalists and their hangers or are parasites infesting the body of social labor, and the one thing needful is the removal and regeneration of these parasites, which will be effected by the I. W. W.

The capitalists are all class-conscious, they know that their interests are totally opposed to the interests of the wage workers; therefore, however they may quarrel in the commercial arena they in variably act solidly and in a compactbody whenever one of their number comes to an open rupture with the wage earners, and therefore, in nine cases out of them the capitalists are victorious.

Only a very small proportion of the vage earners are class conscious, they turn a willing ear to the false teachings of those who all have good material reasons for proclaiming that the interests of the wage earners are identical with those of the class that robs them and keeps them in poverty and misery. Therefore when a rupture occurs be tween sections of the owners and workers, the sublime spectacle is seen of the all-standing solidly behind the threatened section of their class-assisted by "free" wage slaves, the "organized scab bery" of other unions, and the "media tion" of capitalist lieutenants-the "la

Is it any wonder that under these cirumstances the wage earners are almost invariably defeated or worse, i. e., deeived by being allowed to win a barren rictory.

Frankenstein constructed a monster out of the blood, marrow tissue, brains and inwards of slaghtered animals which he carried from the shambles; and this horror of his own creation made his life a perpetual torture, murdered his nearest and dearest, and haunted his wakine and sleeping hours with unutterable terrors.

It is even so with Privilegedom: it, too, has created its monster out of human slaughter, disease, poverty, slavery and misery; and its own creation-Human Discontent-is now threatening its existence. The bombs of the anarchists, and the far greater number of bombs thrown by respectable people who would repudiate the name, are filling the public press with assarsinations and attempted assassinations galore; while strikes, boycotts, insurrections, etc., etc. are daily hourly becoming more and more the chief characteristic of social life. And vei there are still fools and rogues who assure a suffering world that there is no the strongest propagandist of Industrial such thing as a Class Struggle.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN BROTHER JONATHAN (shaking his head dolefully and sighing to match)—'Tis sad, 'tis sad!

UNCLE SAM-Has the pest broken

out among your friends and carried B. J.-That would be sad enough;

but what I sigh over is, mescems, sadder still. (More sighs).

U. S.—Tell me all about it, old bey; may be able to give you consolation. B. J. (looking enraged) - YOU? Consolation from YOU? Why, you are the worst of the lot.

U. S .- Come! Come!!

B. J.-I'll show you. I've just seen The People. In it are these words: Workingmen of all countries, unite!" U. S.-Isn't that all right?

B. J.-I should say it WAS all right, but not in a Socialist Labor Party paper.

U. S .- Hey! ?!

B. J. (angry)-No; not in an E L. P. paper! You Socialists don't set as if you want to unite the workingmen. You fight everything. One set of workingmen want free trade, and, hang you, you have to quarrel with them; another set expresses itself in favor of protection, and you fall like pile of bricks on them, (Angrier) If other honest workers set up a party for Municipal Ownership there you are jumping on 'em. (Still angrier.) You won't go together with anybody, and you try to smash up everything. You call that "uniting" the working class

U. S.-What's the matter with y s that you can't read English." B. J.-I can't? Can't T?

U. S.-Exactly. You don't know what "unite" means.

B. J.-I don't? It means to bring together. U. S .- And you understand by the

command to bring the workingmen together that they CAN be brought and kept together on any issue?

B. J.-Why, certainly, simply bring them together.

U. S. See here. You are quite a shot, I know.

B. J.-Yes.

U. S.-Now, if you set a plateen of oldiers aiming at a target; which are the shots that will come together?

B. J.-Those that hit the bull's eye, U. S .- Just so. And what shots will hit the bull's eye?

B. J.-Those that are simed correct.

U. S.-Correct! If you want to have

a lot of bullets fall together, they must be shot correctly. If so shot they will hit the same mark; if not correctly shot they will fall apart. Accident may bring one, or two, or a few more together, but those will fall apart from the bulk, and the bulk of them will fall apart from one another. Bull's eye is one spot, there the correctly shot ones unite; the whole immensity of space is there for the others and there will be as many spots hit by them as there are sufficient spots in space. So with men, To come together, to be united, they must unite on what is right and correct. There is but one correct thing on which to unite. On an incorrect thing there is no unity possible, because the incorrect things are as numerous as the spots in space that wrongly aimedbullets may hit. Furthermore, to "come together" is of no use unless one can "keep together." Error is so numerous that unity upon it is absurd. When, therefore, the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the workingmen to unite it cannot mean that they should come together on error. Socialists know that enough men cannot unite on an error, let alone stay to-

gether. THE great scatterer of the workingman is, therefore not the S. I. P man who points out the right point and methods: the scatterer, is he who fails to learn "how to shoot," who interferes with those who are teaching this art, and who howls "unite," "unite." while he is, in fact, knowingly and unknowingly, keeping the people apart. Now, my man, that's all there is about it. You are misaddressing your sighs.

Watch the label on your paper. If will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the menth.



nt under an assumed name ph such name to their comations, besides their own signaure and alldress. None other will be

LOST WITHOUT IT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-I am lost without my Daily People Being "prosperous" I had no money to Enclosed find \$1 for three

Orillia, Wash., June 8.

THE "PEOPLE" IS ALL RIGHT. To the Daily and Weekly People:-Your paper is all right on the capitalist. It treats him right. The Socialist Labor Party is the party of the laboring people The people will never be free until they get more power and strength. Everything is sold for the highest prices but labor is sold for the lowest price. The laboring class is already in H-l because they labor all the time and have nothing to show for it. Theirs is only punishment, and not prosperity.

Eddie Daniel.

Gaines Landing, Ark., June 9.

LOS ANGELES GIVES PICNIC FOR BENEFIT OF PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Who says the Socialists are not a happy joyous people? Well! I guess yes!

Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., is going to spend its national holiday, the glorious Fourth of July, in the romantic sylvan recesses of the Assoyo Seco. Inpocent and mirthful pleasure will be the order of the day. All people who are sure they can fraternize with a section of the advance guard of the cooperative commonwealth are invited to spend the day with us.

Section Los Angeles can with safety Refreshments such as are usually at a woodland picnic will be for sale to supply the inner man, the gentler sex

The entire proceeds of this festive occasion will go to the support of the Daily and Weekly People—ever the

champion of the working class. Those attending will take the Garvanza cars, red or yellow, get off at 50th avenue, and go direct east into the Assoyo. It is but a short distance to reach the grounds selected.

Tern out, ye Socialists of all nations, and have a good time!

Committee of Arrangements.

Los Angeles, June 11.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W. COR. RECT.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Being in the Socialist battlefield since 1876, and passing review of the different stages of the movement, especially the split of the Party in 1899 on account of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, and then the founding of the Industrial Workers of the World, and last but not least, the workings going on in that body, I feel my mind relieved, as S. L. P. held so far adopted resolutions in favor of the Industrial Workers of the World as the only economic organixetion a true Socialist should help to

Now, comrades, the principle laid down in the Preamble of the I. W. W. is correct, to my mind, and the duty of every class-conscious I. W. W. and L. P. man is to guard the Preamble vigilantly against any mischief fakirs may try to do, and all will be well Hoping the national convention will adopt resolutions for safety of the

Henry Piper.

Blyria, June 13.

CHICAGO COMRADES ACTIVE To the Daily and Weekly People:-Our state and county tickets are comoleted, and just as soon as our organ ser gets the petition lists printed we will be ready to push the work of natures to get on the ballot.

We are getting in new members right slong, and the future looks bright for Section Cook County. Our list of etings are comrades Carm ifelter, Young, Kern, Prosterman, Hier, French, Holmes, Larson, Barndt Bobinsky and myself. All the meatid, and the sejos of books and papers

we fully realise the grand opports w that is before us in carrying th

ts who prefer to ap- | principles of the Socialist Labor Party to the working class, and we are taking advantage of same, with the hopes of still better success. Our motto here in Chicago is WORK. That is what counts. Let it be the motto of the entire membership and all will be well.

C. P.

Chicago, June 15.

LIFE IN CONSTRUCTION CAMPS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-For several weeks I have worked for the Union Construction Company. have worked in several camps, and high in the mountains, as car carpenter. A short time ago I was laid off and told that they had too many men now. This of course was an easy way of letting one down without discharging him outright. The fact is that the company put on new men as carpenters every day. The action of the company will appear plain, however, when it is known that I have distributed a number of Socialist papers in different camps at times, besides a bundle of I. W. W. leaflets printed in Spanish, among Mexican workmen. These workmen are poorly paid, and often work two weeks before they get any money ahead. Many are in debt before they reach their camp, often walking 75 miles.

Men are signed on at Middle camp, and after they get to Camp Relief many have their wages cut 30 and 40 per cent. Such is life in the big construction camps of the West. The Ohio Construction Company is only a sample.

Labor is held up as follows: Board, 75 cents per day, rain or shine; company hospital, 75 cents per month for each calendar month; hospital tax to county, \$1; road tax, \$2; state poll tax, \$2; four days' board going into camp, \$3, and board out will cost more, as Ohio Construction Company does not pay your board all the way out. A common laborer can get from \$1.75

to \$2 per day. Figure this out and it can be seen how long it takes one to get even.

Then the paymaster generally gets one's account mixed and you are short all the way from one to five dollars. You can't afford to wait, so you rather lose a little:

The road of labor is hard, especially o for the drifting class, who carry their bed with them here in this part of the country. That is the custom.

E. Archibald. Confidence, Cal., June 5.

AN ONLOOKER'S OPINION.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Although I am neither an S. L. P. man nor an S. P. man I note with gratification the grand ticket presented by the S. L. P. of Ohio for state officers, and the excellent tone of the resolutions adopted by their convention, but more especially upon the subject of unity, which is most commend-

To most people it is incomprehensi ble why the Socialists of the United States persist in dividing up in factions, where, through union, there is a great country to win, and nothing state conventions of the but chains to lose. I once thought would be some advantage in a plurality of Socialist parties, and it seems there are others who have this idea, for I see there is movement to organize a Christian Socialist party. Well, I see no more objections to a Jewish Socialist party than to a Christian or Jewish Socialist, but wish them to found their organizations on the teachings of Karl Mark.

I forenaw, twenty-five years ago that in time. Socialism would become popplar, and that popularity would be its greatest danger. I have lived to see e popular. I can hardly take up a paper without seeing something about locialism and I expect at no distant date to see a Democratic and a Republican Socialist party. I already have read the statement that Roosevelt on the one hand, and Bryan on the other, great leaders of the two old parties, are Socialists. I suppose they just hold to the old titles to distinguish them, and not get too much unified. Again, I hear a great deal about the

radical and the conservative Socialists. Sometimes I feel that I am being mixed and don't know where I am at Then there is a somewhat large

contingent of Socialists affiliated with seither faction who look with contempt upon the parties for the persistence n division whereby no permanent chievement can possibly be attained. Many remember the time when the

locialists of France were split up in varring factions, thus frittering away heir strength, and it will be rememered in what contempt they were consciousness, they will be a dead weight

held by the rest of the world. I imaging the Socialists of Europe regard the Socialists of the United States with like contempt for neglecting their opportunities.

For some years the working class have been separating themselves from the old capitalist parties. At first the capitalist class were anxious lest their workers became tainted with Socialism, but now the capitalist class feel quite safe while the Socialists can be kept divided.

New Haven, Conn., June 5

ON THE FIRING LINE AT BAN ANTONIO.

To the Daily and Weekly People: The Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party sections of San Antonio hold forth in the same hall with their several meetings, and on Sunday evenings hold a propaganda meeting open to all comers. Here the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party mingle together before the meeting is called to order, in friendly chats, and are only distinguished one from the other by the symbols of their parties worn in the lapels of their coats. Wait! A change takes place; the gayel falls; a chairman is elected; the S. L. P. men become alert. A statement is made; the argument starts, and the fur begins to fly, and everyone becomes aware that the fighting S. L. P. has whole hunks of "scrap" deft in its make-up, after its many burials. These meetings are real "warm," and especially so for this latitude.

The Socialist party section of San Antonio has as many shades and varieties of "Socialists" as Jacob's coat had colors: the Christian Socialist, with his "Love your neighbor"; the political Socialist, who says, "Get the votes, Get the votes"; the "Anarchist" Socialist, who says we will win if we have to shoulder our muskets and away to war; the compromise and half-loaf Socialist who says we will "socialize" gradually; the "thinking" Socialist, who says the workingman is incapable of thinking and is therefore not to be counted in the contest. The writer has invariably rubbed the fur the wrong way on these 'middle class" vote-getting "comrades," by butting in with that infernal industrial union idea and his various other bare foot vulgar working class views.

The gentleman who believes the sal ration of the human race will be brought bout by "de tinkers," after "tinking" awhile, arose from his seat and stated that when the Socialist party had secured a majority of the ballots in the country we would walk right in and take possession of the whole show and perform our duty by turning It over to the people and no one dare to molest us The capitalist could not dare shoot at a people making such a showing, but would quietly hand over their property and possessions to the "Socialists" through palpitation of the heart, or, in other words, the big scare being thrown into them.

Of course, the writer, not being a 'tinker." had to "butt in" and "disorganize" this "purty picture." vanted to know why it was that when the North by a majority vote abolished chattel slavery, and Honest Abe was in augurated as President, that the minority in the South, instead of handing over heir property as the majority had dictated, commenced to get out their shooting irons, and why the Southern politicians in office placed the Northern army where it could do the least harm, moved the arsenals and ammunition south of the Mason and Dixon line and proceeded to shoot daylight out of their brother capitalists.

If Brother Capital would shoot Brother Capital in protecting his economic interests, what would he do to Brother Labor when commanded to stand and deliver"? Why, Brother Labor would find that the only thing he had left would be a "blood-stained" Eanner and a careass so full of lead that he could be used for sinkers on a fish line. Then what must we do to be saved, Brother Christian Political Socialist? Organize the workers on the conomic field, in the shop, the field and the factory. Teach them their economic interests. Teach and train them to hold in their hands the tools of production and lock out Brother Capital in the finalstruggle. Teach them there is no Moses coming to lead them out, but they must depend upon their own efforts, marshal their own forces and march on to their own emancipation.

The "middle class" dream of drawing the working class up to their "intellectual level" even as the sun draws water up to become clouds, and afterwards blesses the earth with its lifegiving drops, will he shattered when the capitalist has stripped them clean and thrown them into the ranks of the "earth borp," where they will be compelled to fight shoulder to shoulder with the man of the working class for their mutual emancipation. Until the "middle class" shall have learned their lesson in class-

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

I. W. W. It is not impossible that in

both instances some police spy may be

found at bottom. For detailed answers

to the two questions wait till next week

M. B., PASADENA, CAL, and H.

W., NEW YORK-Men with diseased

minds are only tickled when the product

of their diseased minds is criticized.

They care not how hard; they are hit;

all they want is to be noticed. The best

thing is to let them smother in their

own gall, unnoticed. Don't bother

J. M. F., DU QUOIN, ILL-Whether

er not an exchange of correspondence, or

any article, for that matter, is accept

able for publication, can not be decided

until the thing is read. Send it on.

B. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- It is

not necessary to get affidavits or certi-

fications of the fact that Victor L. Ber-

ger moved to have Gempera's salary

raised. Demand of the worthy S. P.

man who called you a liar for saying

Berger did, that he produce a copy of

the "Report of the Proceedings of the

twenty-second annual convention of the

American Federation of Labor," held in

the A. F. of L. When the said worthy

S. P. man produces the report, then turn

over to page 110. There you will find

Resolution 131. By Delegate Victor

L. Berger, Milwaukee (Wis.)" proposing

to raise Gompers's salary to \$4,000 a

W. A. S. SYDNEY, N. S. W .- The

Sydney "People" containing the state-

ment must have failed to reach this

J. B., SAN PEDRO, CAL .- The So-

cialist party is known by that name in

all the States except Minnesots, where

it is called "Public Ownership party,"

and Wisconsin, where it is known as

H. S., CINCINNATI, O .- lst. Articles

ent to this office are published according

them worth publishing, or not. - Ag-

grieved contributors can appeal to the

not appear in The People, on account

R. W., SACRAMENTO, CAL .- WE

are not at all certain that there is any

"sudden irruption of small investors into

the bond market." Reports to that effect have a fishy smell. It is more

than likely the reports are bogus. The

J. H. N. MT. VERNON WASH .: P.

C. R., ASHVILLE, N. C.; H. A. SAN

FRANCISCO, CAL.; J. B., BROOK-

INN; G. H. H., SACRAMENTO, CAL.;

E. B. F., FARIBAULT, MINN.; R. W.,

SEY CITY, N. J.; H. W., NEW YORK;

EUREKA, CAL.: G. F. S., ST. PAUL,

MINN.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; A. S.

D., EL PASO, TEX.; G. L. S. FORT

WORTH, TEX.; D. R., OTTAWA, ILL.

W. R. P., SEATTLE, WASH.; J. D. L.,

market is being factitiously kept up.

the Daily People of April 20, 1908.

National Executive Committee.

office. Get us a copy.

Next question next week.

'Social Democratic party."

New Orleans in 1902, and published by

Will be returned if not med:

about them.

venr.

W. S., TORONTO, CAN .- The A. F. | norantly meant; ; in the latter case it of L. has not organized the working is the action of men ready to betray the class. It has not because it cannot. It cannot because the law of its existence compels it to keep the workers disrupted. Craft Unionism, unless class-conscious up to the handle, seeks for jobs for its members only. Hence it must keep the mass of the workers outside of the organization. To think of organizing the working class in the A. F. of L is like supposing that a quart measure could contain a gallon. The nuart measure of A. F. of L. craft unionism can not contain the gallon of the Labor Movement.

G. F. A., PEORIA, ILL.-Why, yes! Even Edison exploits inventors. hires them. Sets them to work and natents their inventions. Inventors fare ill under capitalism-at least the large majority of them.

L. P., WORCESTER, MASS. - The point made by the Modernists in the passage quoted is correct. Autocracy destroys authority. Authority is a thing recognized by every civilized man. Only the scatter-brained imagine they know it all. The well balanced mind recognizes and appreciates superior knowledge when

J. W. McA., ALTOONA, PA.-Now to your third question-

"What will be the manner in which improvements will be made under So cialism?" The question is not clear. Making a guess at what is meant, the answer is: The popular desire to render production as plentiful and easy as possible will promote "improvements. Soon as devised and possible of application, they will, of course, be introduced through the administrative power. Next question next week.

J. B., NEW YORK-Now to your last question-

In five cases out of ten, suicide is an act of insanity-and the insane can not be criminal. They knew not what they

In the remaining five cases out of ten, four are the acts of cowards. Unwilling to "face the music," they do away with themselves. That is a crime, but capitalist society shares the bigger share of the criminality.

The remaining one case out of ten is an act of heroism. Read Goethe's "Werther" on that,

P. H., CINCINNATI, O. - The "Sword" is not the "Dagger." The "Sword" implies honorable warfare, open and above-board, in organized shape. The "Dagger" implies dishonorable violence, cowardly, individualistic, disorganized action. It implies murder.

D. B. PASADENA, CAL-You were answered last week.

T. F. NEW YORK-In a way, th points were covered by the editorial, "The Means to Triumph," in Daily People of last May 24. The suspicion is well founded that opposition to the Socialist Labor Party on the part of folks SACRAMENTO, CAL; N. M. H., JERwho claim to be I. W. W. proceeds either the S. L. P. is the most effective foe to the wrong-headed tomfoolery of Anarchy; or it proceeds from an underhanded purpose to promote the pure and simple politicianism of the Socialist party. In the former case it is, though injurious BROOKLYN, N. Y.; A. K., WASHINGto the L. W. W., honestly, however ig. ITON, D. C .- Matter received.

On June 6th the Socialist Labor Party held an open-air meeting on Alamo Plaza, where the writer spoke for about one and a half hours to a small but interested audience. The subject was "Industrial Unionism," and such literature as we had on the question was distributed to the crowd, who accepted it eagerly and carried it away with them, as not one piece was found to have been thrown away.

on the working class movement.

Bill B. Cook. San Antonio, Tex., June 9.

WANTS DEFINITE INFORMATION. To the Daily and Weekly People:-In stumping Friday, June 12, I had occasion to touch on that "old hoary whiskered" question of the label and how it is used by the fakirs. What I had to say was challenged, and right now I desire information as to names of concerns who use it and whose employees are not members of Big Six-because members of that "union" gave me their addresses, and I would like to send them data, etc. as soon as possible. Nothing but definite information is

desired, as the "somebody told some body" sort can knock, but it won't be admitted.

Fraternally, Timothy Walsh. New York, June 15.

NEW HAVEN READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-All readers of the Daily or Weekly People residing in the 11th, 12th and 14th Wards in New Haven, are cordially invited to call upon me any evening and bring any friends who are in the least awake to working class consciousness. My object is to largely increase the circulation of The People in our particular Section and to make Socialism a force that must be reckoned with. By co-operation this can be done.

I want to become acquainted with every freethinker in New Haven; if each will send me his address I will call! In a word, we shall do our best. I on him and explain things to our mutual advantage. H. H. Lane.

New Haven, June 16.

SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Speakers Point Out That After Employers Stocked Up Warehouses They Turn Workers into the Street to Starve Because Too Much Has Been Produced-Socialist Literature Eagerly Sought.

LOUISVILLE ACTIVE

Louisville, Ky., June 14.-Last night t 3rd and Market streets, Section Louisville. Socialist Labor Party, opened the campaign for 1908 with a fine meeting. We were to be on the scene at 7:30, but experienced some difficulty in locating our stand in the big Germania building where the janitor had placed it in a big corner wardrobe. But at last we found it and proceeded to the place of the meeting. When we arrived at 3rd and Market

streets three full-fledged meetings were under way. On the n.-w. corner with its drums, tambourines, flags, psalm singers, preachers and beggars were holding forth. On the s.-w. corner the Mormon saints were addressing a small crowd. And farther south, on the s.-e. corner, our old friends the S. P.-ites were appealing to the "workers of the world" to unite, in spite of the fact that their National Committee had turned down a proposition looking to unity of the Socialist in this country.

We had nothing to do but patiently to wait for our inning, and it came. At a quarter to nine one faction of the Starvation Army which had followed the Mormon saints, gave up the struggle and retired.

Then Doyle mounted the stand and for 30 minutes gave the audience, which steadily grew larger, a good, straight Socialist talk, dwelling on the cause of the panie, the number of the unemployed, the suffering among the working class; and in the face of all this how the capitalists destroy thousands of tons of food, in the midst of want, hunger, starvation, in order to keep up its price.

Doyle was followed by Arnold, who laid bare the crimes of the capitalist class, pointing out how the big employers of labor, after running their workshops and factories at top speed until they had produced so large a surplus of goods that their warehouses, depots and stores were full to the bursting point, had proceeded to close them up and drive their faithful slaves out into the street to suffer in involuntary idleness because they had as this office, in its judgment, considers produced too much.

Our good S. P. friend Tudor, an attorney at law, who was holding down the scap box for that organization, raised his voice, talked loud and strenuously for his 2nd. Your article which you say did Socialist Party, but his audience slowly melted away and came over to the S. of which you seem angry, did appear in

L. P. standard. We sold 35 copies of the Weekly People containing "Marx on Mallock" and some booklets. We had not provided ourselves with a sufficient quantity of literature. I believe we could have sold 50 copies of "What Means This Strike?"

if we had been supplied with them. James Doyle, Arnold and S. J. Ferguson were in charge of the meeting, and were pleased with results. We are sending to the Labor News Company for a good supply of literature, and we're determined to do our duty in this cam-

It's true the agitation against political action indulged in by a number of misguided reactionists has done some temin the necessity of political action as counties to gather in names. He went well as economic will not permit the pulling down of the S. L. P. flag as longas there remains an arm strong enough to hold it aloft.

We shall strive to acquaint every honest enquirer among the workers with the true teachings of Socialism as distinguished from the various false doctrines that are taught in its name. We shall not fail to make plain to all

whom we may be able to reach the anti-Socialist attitude of the Socialist Party on immigration, and its attitude of assumed neutrality as between two economic organizations of labor, one procapitalist and anti-Socialist and the other pro-Socialist and anti-capitalist, while at the same time it claims to be a Socialist organization. We shall endeavor to make plain the fact that there is but one bona-fide, revolutionary Socialist party in this country.

We shall endeavor to make clear the fact that the people or class in control of the economic power will also control the political end. In this we have an excellent illustration in the fact that the pro-capitalist A. F. of L. economic organization controlled the deliberations and shaped the policies of the Socialist Party in its Chicago convention.

just want to add in conclusion that last Friday at noon I paid a visit to our same old National Casket Company, where I 292 N. Front St. have frequently been doing agitation, and secured 5 annual subscriptions for the ALASKA

OPENS 1908 CAMPAIGN WITH GUGGENHEIM MINE INTERESTS GLUTTING LABOR MARKET.

> I. W. W. Doing Good Work Turning Back Hundreds of Deceived Workingman-U S. Immigration Officials Said to Have Degenerated into Corporation Tools-Side Issues Used There as Here to Keep Workers Divided.

Vancouver, B. C., June 7 .- The Alasks season is open. The Guggenheims are shipping thousands of miners to Alaska from every Pacific port. The Industrial Workers of the World here, by agitation and the use of posters supplied by the Western Federation of Miners, are turning hundreds of workmen, destined only to glut the labor market, back from Alaska.

The U. S. Immigration Office is being utilized by the Guggenheim interests here as a labor clearing house. It is alleged that the only role the U. S. Immigration officials perform is such as is prescribed for any alien in crossing a strip of U. S. territory, only the issuance of a necessary passport. It is held out that these laborers being

shipped from here are only to be used in the British possessions of the Yukon gold fields, and that no contract labor could be shipped from a Canadian port to work in the U.S. dominions on account of the U. S. alien contract labor laws. However, every laborer who is hired here by the agents of the Guggenheims has to receive not only a passport, but also other papers. A medical or physical examination by the U. S. officials is a prerequisite to the getting of a contract through the Canadian employment agents of the Guggenheims.

Why require a Canadian to go through all the red tape required of a European landing at Ellis Island, if this Canadian is only to be used as a miner in the British Territory?

I am told that the miners of Alaska appreciate very highly the good work of the I. W. W. in the States in trying to stem the tide of strike breakers being sent to Alaska.

It is a spectacle to view the U. S. Immigration officials in a British city. The mere agents, capitalistic underlings of the Guggenheims, their official dignity has degenerated to the level of mere corporation hirelings who will persorm any kind of dirty work to hold their jobs. It is very hard to interview these officials. Only in the role of a laborer seeking employment can you get next to

There are many serious questions involved in the labor movement of the Pacific coast. But it is my observation that the attention of the working class is absorbed in dealing with side insues. Affd those labor eaders who know how to make side issues go are hailed at great deliverers. "Politics" is a favorite side issue out here,

Wade R. Parks

ABELSON HITS ROAD AGAIN

Bosides Collecting Names on State Petition Lists, Literature Will Be Dis-

L. Abelson, who is collecting signatures on the petition lists of the Socialist Labor Party, left New York City on June 17 away with a feeling of happy confidence that the work will be a success. On his first tour he found the people in receptable moods and interested in seeing him accomplish results. In some of the country towns he was often greeted with the remark, "Well, friend, making out all right?" and being answered "Yes" his questioner would say, "That's good."

Before leaving, Abelson said that conditions outside of New York were the same as in the city. In the railroad shops at Norwich, where 600 are usually employed, the men were working four days a week. At Oneonta, in the machine shops giving work to 6.000, there was a short time rule in force also. Other places are in the same condition.

"The people are expressing great dissatisfaction with things all around," said Abelson. "Many a man I met openly spoke of blowing up things. Conditions are making them desperate."

Besides getting names this time connections will be made with those signers who show an active interest and they will be supplied with leaflets and later with copies of the Weekly People.

Weekly People, and a few minutes after the whistle blew I secured another on the outside.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary. 28 City Hall Place. CANADIAN & L. P. ational Socretary, W. D. Ferba 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.) tios For technical reasons no party incoments can go in that are not in this effice by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

SECTIONS OF THE S. L. P. tion Organisers who have not sent their reports as requested in my iar letters of recent dates, are ently requested to do so immediatefor I must have them in time for he Metional Convention, which cones on July 2nd.

National Secretary.

MATIONAL CONVENTION.

legates are hereby notified that the to of the Convention of the Secialist Labor Party of the United States of America has been bet for July s, 1908

The Convention will convene at Ar Hall, 19-03 Saint Mark's Pince.

nittees or Sections sending agates will forward copies of creden is to this office at earliest possible

elegates desiring accommodations ar-Boolgparters, National Executive

at City Hall Place, New York City. Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

A regular meeting of the National Ex-41. Weitzel elected to chair.

The roll call showed all present. The minutes of the last regular and the special meeting adopted and read.

Montreal stating he had not receive ter with stamps enclosed; moved by ee, seconded by Courtenay, that Beate stamps be sent and that postal orties be notified of loss of said ter. Carried.

From Baker, of Vancouver, enclose

From Gus. A. Maves, Toronto; move ed and carried that this letter be least with under unfinished business. From M. A. Wood, Brantford, en-

Moved by Courtenay, see bryon, that National Secretary write G. Mayes to the effect that we have full in him and his efforts to fur-

ess: Moved by Haselgrove d by Bryce, that Courtenay find what chances we have of getting

er the cause of the S. L. P. in Toronto.

on to work here. Carri Le Haselgrove, Recording Secretary.

BUFFALO WORKINGMEN!

and Friends: - Becti rie County, S. L. P., extends to you and your friends an invitation to attend he annual 4th of July excursion Grand Island, on the double barge "Twentieth Century," and teamer Argosy. Dancing on boat. erved at reasonable prices. Boat will leave foot of Ferry stre

at \$:30 a. m. sharp. The Committee chets will be 35 cents for adults, and ate for children. Stops will be de on the island. The readers of he Dally and Weekly People are espetally invited to attend. The money ande at this excursion will be used for mpaign purposes

The Committee.

DETROIT INDUSTRIAL WORKERS PICNIC.

The first grand picale of the Intrial Workers of the World of De troit will be held at "The Grunewald," ith avenue near Chene street, or ATURDAY, July 4th, 1908. Good let games and dancing. Take street car going north. Tickets

GEORGE HOGE. George Hogs, of Local 178, J. W. W., requested to send his address to John ers. E. 2 Box 74, Ferndale, Wash.

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund the past few days have helped us over some hard places, but we are not over them all by any means. Now, comrades, don't le it go with a contribution. We must have support right along, and it will not take much effort on the part of each of our friends to assure it. All that we ask is one Weekly People subscription a month from each.

J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	\$400
J. Lidberg, Minneapolis,	
Minn.	2.00
Meyer Solomon, New York	3.00
N. J. S. E. C	5.00
Section Louisville, Ky	1,00
D. Simpson, New York	1.00
Solon Bruck, "	1.00
J. Schwenck, Jersey City	-50
A. Jakobson, So. Boston, Mass	
Section San Francisco \$	7.75
C. A. Johnson, Fruitvale,	
Cal,	10.00
A. Weinstock, Fruitvale,	
Cal,	.50
F. W. Anderson, Fruitvale,	
Cal	.10
Penna. S. E. C	\$10.00
G. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn.	8.00
O. J. Hughes, Br'klyn, N. Y.	1.00
W. L. Koeckmeier, St.	
Charjes, Mo	1.00
C. W. Murphy, Barten Is-	a Period
land, N. Y.	2.00
L. Miller, New York	.50
J. Miller, "	.50
F. H. Brune (Loan Donated)	10.00
- Section Cook County, Ill. \$	10.00
James Schlitt, San Petro,	
Cal	2.50
Gust Lidberg, Minneapolis,	
Minn.	1.00
E. M., New York City	.16
H. Warnecke, Denver,	
Colo	5.00
A. Judelovitz, Denver,	
Cole	5.00

H. Schultz, Denver, Colo.

D. L. New York

W. N. F. Perille, Brooklyn

F. Martin, Toronto, Can.

hart and Herrington.

approved.

Schmid, Hobolem, N. J. Abelian, New York ...

PENNA. S. E. C.

Minutes of last meeting read and

Grand Total 92,854.33

G. Anderson

Wilrich.

Ohman.

Wernet.

Demms

E. Wernet,

1.35

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CANADIAN N. E. C.

ntive Committee of Canada was held. at 67 Bathurst avenue, London, on June

munications: From Jas. M. Neve

2.50 for due stamps; same ordered sent;

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvanta met at \$109 garah street, Pitts burg on June 14 with Thomas as chairman, Present: Gray, Weber, Drugosing \$1 for strasps and endors mand, Thomas, Clark and Rupp. Absent: Layton, Male, Markley, Kep-

rts: Morrison reported in re Leafnmitte; same to come up under shed business. Acting National cretary Courtenay reported carrying

Communications received from P. agustine, enclosing dues stamps or-Unfinished business: Moved by Bryce dered. From Gee. Dibbe, application seconded by Rodgers, that report of Leaflet Committee be filed. Carried. for membership-at-large: From L. rank, order for due stamps. From R Meafee and giving in

> acted on, and filed. Motion by Gray and Weber that

ack, on party press matters.

Geo, Dibb be accepted as member-stlarge ; carvied Motion by Drugmans and Water

that ten dollars be sent to the Operating Fund of the Weekly People; car-Motion by Gray and Rupp that a sitted of two he appointed to rep-

resent the State Executive Committee

at meeting held to select new headquarters; carried. Rupp and Hughes Warrant for \$11 ordered drawn to

over expense of last month. Metion to adjourn carried . L. M. Barhydt.

ATTENTION, PATERSONS Regular meeting of Section Passale County, Socialist Labor Party, will be held PRIDAY, June 16th, at Helvetta Hall, 54 Van Houten street. Members are urged to attend; business of im-

Organizer.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party spare copies of the S. L. P. Re-port to the International Socialist Congress, Stutteen we would announce that a few ted and bound, may be had for 25

New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place,

ACTIVITY KEEPS UP

LET THIS ENCOURAGE TO GREATER ACTIVITY AND NOT INDUCE RE-NEWED SLACKING UP.

For the week ending June 19 we rereived 117 subscriptions to the Weekly People and 41 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 158 for the week Prepaid card orders: Buffalo, N. Y. \$7; Jacksonville, Ill., \$5; Fruitvale, Cal. \$4; Colorado Springs, Colo., \$2.10; New York, \$2; Jersey City, N. J., \$2.

Those sending two or more subscrip-

S	
ğ	J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky
8	F. Oeleber, W. Pesbody, Mass
g	
g	Geo. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich
ã	R. E. Burns, Hamilton, Ont
š	F. Brown, Cleveland, O
ž	H. E. Long, San Francisco
뵱	E. Norling, Pasco, Wash,
ĕ	
ğ	G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill
š	W. J. Bryan, White Plains, N. Y
g	G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I
3	G. McCune, Schenectady, N. Y
g	J. E. Schmidt, Newport News, Va
g	Press Com., Boston
ŝ	
g	W. J. Gerry, Colo. Springs, Colo
E	D. Munro, Portsmouth, Va
8	H. J. Friedman, Chicago
ă	F. Kremer, Milwankee
렱	T. Sullivan, New Haven, Conn
	F. Martin, Toronto, Ont
ğ	
Ē	J. Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn
	K. Lundstrand, Lynn, Mass

Of the total subs received 54 were sent by 21 persons, which means that hundreds and hundreds of our friends didn't extend the propaganda" is the slogan of Labor News orders

Canton, O. \$11.75 Detroit, Mich. 9.00 Birmingham, Ala. 8.60 Louisville, Ky. 7.00 Winona, Minn, 5.00 4.35 Los Angeles, Cal. 4.00 Fruitvale, Cal 3.00 Vancouver, B. C. 1.50 Kanzas City, Mo. 1.00 Socialist Women, New York . . . 1.00

Comrade Haller, Los Angeles, writes: "Send us 100 of new pamphlets as fast as you get/them out. Don't wait for us to order, ship with bill. That is the way it should be done all over. We should not have to wait for orders on 'new stock, and yet we have had sections kick when we sent new productions before they had ordered.

We notice that Section Louisville, con trary to its usual practice, did not have enough literature to meet the demand of a recent open air meeting. They have sent in an order since. Literary agents should look over their stock and see to it that a good supply is kept on hand. The success of meetings should be measured by the sales of literature, and an ample supply should be placed before the audience. Show that you mean business and do not discourage the crowd send any. "Join the Active Brigade and by offering a meagre handful of literature for sale. Join the Active Brigade and push out the Literature.

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND NECESSITY OF POLITICAL ACTION

SUBMITTED BY SECTION CINCINNATI, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party, while maintaining its position as to the necessity of industrial unionism, also insists on the equal necessity of political action.

There are those who declare that the ballot in the hands of the working class is of no effect. They say that political suffrage under capitalism is capitalistic. They assert that votes cast in a "capitalist ballot box," though east for Socialism, are only paper wads, and conclude that the assumic erganization alone must do the work of smanelpating the morkers.

These are false teachers. Either they are the dupes of narrow views ,or the gents of the enemy. Either they have no conception of the centuries of strugits use, and the human signity and the potential power conferred by its posses-sion or they deliberately ignore these, seeking to delude the workers into sur-rendering or neglecting or misusing their

pelitical suffrage. Suffrage in itself is not capitalistic; it is a social right. And in the possess sion of a people it is the one collective power they can enjoy under capitalism. Nor is it the gift of capitalism. A thousand generations have paid for it in thought and tell and sweat and blood. prive the workers of this hard-won social right is so they dared. For the loss of the political ballot by the workers would carry with it the denial of all rights to assemble, to organize, to speak and to print, except in such ways as would please the masters, who, in that case, would certainly forbid all criticism of their system of exploitation. The passesses of the political ballot under capitalism secures to the workers the right to openly criticize capitalist society, to expose its shame and shames and crimes, to arraign it before the bar of public opinion, and to organize for its everthrow.

The possession of the political ballot even when the workers do not classconsciously use it, acts as a shield to the organisation of labor, which turns aside many a bolt that would otherwise fall with killing effect upon the disfranchised workers.

rage and political agitation can shake capitalist society to its centre; and can install officials, who, backed by industrially organized workers prepared to administer production, will be able to inaugurate the co-operative common wealth peacefully, to the great advantage of the workers. War is unsocial and un socialistic. To the workers all wars are civil wars. They brutalize and enslave, and they enthrone military leaders and bloody despots. The civilization of the future will be the offspring of the right to vote and the right to organize, both coincident and coequal, and necessary both to all who would be truly free.

The Socialist Labor Party, which advocates working class political action, is not the shadow or reflex of anything within capitalist society. It is a body of revolutionary workers, who, inspired by the full Socialist ideal, reflect that ideal completely, and scorn to do less They know that the co-operative commonwealth must be administered, by the workers industrially organized, and that the workers there can be no co-operative commonwealth. But while this industrial organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, is yet in its formative period, struggling with craft unions, shop tyrants, and the details of eternal discipline, there is urgent need, it is the imperative duty of all class-conscious workers to invade the political field.

The Socialist Labor Party, the unco promising party of the working class proclaims the entire inspiring gospe of Socialism, uses its approved tactics, and maintains its place as the pioneer of the Co-operative Commonwealth. (Other S. L. P. papers please copy.)

OLEVELAND SOCIALISTS PICNIC.

Fac the Benefit of the German Party

Section Cleveland, Socilitat Labor Party, has arranged for a piculo and outing at Kummer's Garden, corner Denison avenue and West 73rd street on MUNDAY, June 28th, beginning early in the morning. Good music and Sames and an all around good time. Admission free.

Any street car line will transfer to Denison avenue. The car brings you direct to the picule grounds. As all the net proceeds go to the German party organ, which is in urgent need of funds, we hope that every Socialist of Cleveland will turn out and bring his friends and fellow-workers along. The Committee

DEVELOPMENT SOCIALISM GREAT BRITAIN

Historio Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Essnemic Organizations. PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. S GITY HALL PLACE NEW YORK.

JOHN HALLS, FRANCE, WINNER OF PRISE ESSAY CONTEST OF SOCIAL-IST WOMEN OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The Socialist Women of Greater New I Frank Bohn, national accretary of the York organized October 27, 1906, for the purpose of spreading Socialist knowledge among women, and realizing the necessity and need of a popular pamphlet literature as its foundation, issued the following call on February the 3rd, 1907:

WOMAN

A Prize Essay, with Contest Open to All, Called for by the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

WOMEN, ordinarily, are easily inter-

ested in anything that pertains to social reform. So it is all the more remarkable that, in general, the SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT is treated by WOMEN with such profound disregard. Of men, only the workers are enslaved. But all WOMEN are in bondage. Perhaps, too little has been done by those conducting Socialist propogands work, to arouse WOMANKIND to a sense of obligation to themselves and to the race. Therefore, having in mind the education and organization of our sisters. we, the Socialist Women of Greater New York OFFER A PRIZE OF \$100 (ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS) FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON THE GENERAL SUBJECT OF " WOMAN AND THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT."

The conditions governing the contest are as follows:

(1) The essay shall contain not less than 15,000 and not more than 25,000

(2) It shall be submitted in typewritten form, not later than December 31, 1907

(3) It shall contain no partisan reference to any particular political of conomic organization, nor shall its contents be designed to benefit any particular organization.

(4) THE ARGUMENT SHALL HAVE FOR A BASIS the usual thesis of the modern scientific Socialist movement. It must briefly and concisely trace the economic and social evolution of woman, with special reference to her place in the industrial history of capitalist society. It must describe her present position and prove that only through the abolition of capitalism and the development of Socialism, can she be emancipated.

(5) Where authorities are referred to. or statistics quoted, EXACT DATA as to sources must be included. The essay, being designed for the widest possible distribution, must stand the most rigid tests as to LOGIC OF ARGUMENT and SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY.

(6) It shall be written in popular language, such as may be comprehended by the average woman.

(7) Contestants will sign their essays with fictitious names and forward same to the secretary, accompanied with a scaled envelope bearing the correspond-ing fictitious name, and containing a slip of paper, bearing the contestant's own name and address in full. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the

distinguished lecturer and author; Mr.

Socialist Labor Party; and Mr. W. J. Ghent, secretary of the Rand School of Social Science, have kindly consented to officiate as the committee to read the manuscript and award the prize. The urgent need of the work here

undertaken need not be emphasized. It is intended that the essay, upon publication in pamphlet form, shall be distributed by the hundred thousands. Funds are needed for this purpose. Cherishing the hope that very marked results may follow this effort, the Socialist Women of Greater New York invite the co-operation of all Socialists.

All Socialists and Labor papers are requested to copy.

Address all communications to the secretary, Anna B. Touroff, 598 St. Mary street, New York City.

The above call was sent to the whole English speaking Socialist press of the world and was met with a marked direct and indirect response; direct, in the shape of letters of inquiry, cheer, and encouragement from all over, including Great Britsin and Australia; indirect, in an intensified woman's movement, all along the line, here in the United States.

On December the 30th 1907, nine essays were turned over to W. J. Ghent, secretary of the Rand School of Social Science. Two of these came from Great Britain, one from France, six from the United States of America.

On Saturday, June the 13th, 1908, the following communication was received by the secretary of the S. W. of G.

The Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 10th Street.

June 12, 1908. Dear Mrs. Touroff:

The Committee on award, after exmining all the essays submitted in the recent contest, have selected the one signed with the pen-name of J. "Notcher" as the one which most nearly meets the requirements specified in the offer of your committee.

Very truly yours, The Committee on Award,

W. J. Ghent, Secretary.

Thanking the committee on award for the kind services rendered, we take pleasure in announcing and congratulating John Halls, of 24 Rue Lavienville. Paris, France, as the winner of the con-

We wish to make special mention of the papers signed: 1. "Woman"; 2. "X. M."; 3. "Deborah Kemp." Though below the stipulated amount of words, these are excellent, and will be printed in pamphlet form.

In conclusion we express our gratitude and appreciation to all the other contributors and declare our readiness to return their manuscripts, if so desired. Anna B. Touroff, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S HOU

Dear little Comrades:-

A sympathizer for Socialism gave me this story for the "Children's Hour." walking through Dean street. Brooklyn, she overheard two boys, about ten years of age, talking about politics. One said he was a Republican, the other very proud of being a Socialist. The young Socialist said: "The Social-

ists are going to establish Socialism by legal action, not by a bloody revolution." "I know it, I know it, even if I am a Republican," replied the other. "But I don't believe you can."

"Well, we're trying to, anyway," went n our young Socialist. Our friend was too busy to stay out

the argument, but she was not a little amused at the size of the debaters, "The very argument," she said, "that the grown-ups use when they get a-

Mes, little comrades, if the grown-ups could only realize what that means. If they knew no more about civies than that, it would be sufficient to lead them on to victory. How many citizens of the United States, do you think, know the powers of Congress? How many teachers, do you think, know that Congress made private property legal in this country, and by the same power could abolish it? Of course, we S. L. P. men and women know that the fight has gone too far for politics alone to do it; we know that we must have the working people united in the unions (industrial organization) too, before we

can take hold of Congress. We know that to-day the Congress of

Congress upholds the laws that benefit only the masters, the capitalist class. Now, when the people realize that Congrees can be made to represent the good and welfare of the whole nation-the working class-by electing to Congress only those who are of the working class, and whose interests are the same as those of the working class, then the laws which are supposed to benefit the working class could be carried out. Then Congress, having the power to make lawful private property of the machinery, mines and mills, could declare all these properties as public, belonging to the You know how Congress freed the

GALLY BELONG TO THE PEOPLE.

chattel slaves (Negroes) of the South. It just simply declared them free. Just so to-day could the members of Congress declare that the land, mines, railroads, shiplines, factories and all ma chinery used by man, which belong to a few, should from now on should belong to the whole nation for the good of the whole people. That is why we are in politics at all.

It is to carry on our Socialistic education along civic plans; to educate the working class to know their powers and how to use them for their own good.

The duties of good citizenship require every man, woman and child of America to keep well informed regarding the workings of the national government Now, my dears, the first important duty is to know what Congress can or can not do. Anl we have learned that Congress, having legally established private the United States represents the smallest property, can legally abolish it and part of the American people—the capi-establish a Secialist Republic. And the talists. And with the powers that LE-Socialist intends to educate himself and

his fellow-brothers as how best to do

So, with hopes for that glorious day to draw near.

Lovingly, AUNT ANNETTA.

FROM A FRIEND IN DUBLIN. Right here in New York, you may any

day see parading his beautiful form, a certain young officer of our great American army. Everyone who sees him admires him, for he is an excellently well-made man, who gives more of his spare time to good manly outdoor sport

than to hoarding up riches. This young man joined in athletic sports from time to time and became so successful in contests with other men that he decided to train himself for athletic sports, principally running.

Now it happened, dear little com-rades, that in his own regiment there were many men who were only private soldiers, but who were also excellent

Now, dear children, his superior officer heard that the young officer was competing against, "plain common private soldiers," as he called them, and the old officer; said it was a shame for the young man to run with the "rank and file."

And the old officer continued to say: "It is a shame, it is a shame. To think a noble officer would mix and lower himself to play games with private soldiers."

But our young friend was really a noble young fellow, and he thought to himself that the private soldiers were as good (perhaps better) in flesh and blood as himself. So he did not mind what the old officer said, and being such a good athlete the people praised him and said he did well to continue to race against private soldiers. He is one of the best runners in America at present. and he may go to England over the deep seas to try and win races there.

I would like if all my dear little comrades were like this noble young officer, and not allow themselves to be persuaded that they are better than others,

My little comrades need not think that fine clothes make noble men, or gold and silks and diamonds make noble women, for they do not. Nor will a great amount of money make a man or a woman or a boy or girl honorable. It will not. A great many people think because they have money that they also have good characters. It is generally those with untold wealth, dear children, that will stoop to deeds of dishonor that poor honorable men abhor. Although no man can be blamed for being rich or for trying to get rich, he can be censured for trying to enslave them poorer than himself, or for making himself out a god.

Now, dear children, be sure and do not honor those who think themselves your betters, nor those who believe they are spring-chicken when they are winter's goose.

CLEVELAND STRIKE.

O'DUPPY MACDONNER.

taking extra turns from inexperienced

(Continued from page 1.)

Some twelve or thirteen hundred men are jobless and soon will be benefitiess, as pure and simpledom will not continue to pay out its money, not as long as Mahon and Behner are on the tob. A man who cannot pay dues to a pure and simple fakir is like the sucker who can no longer take a hand at the card table: he's no longer de-

When the mists clear away it is to he hoped that not only the street car men but all working men who swore by Johnson as their patron saint will

I. W. W. Cigars Cigars made of the choicest

imported and domestic tobacco.

I. W. W. Label. ANTON KAINZ,

207 Hamburg Ave., Paterson, N. J. Mail orders filled. Send for price

KEEP IN TRIM! VERA-CASCARA CHOCOLATE COATED THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Habitual Constipation Torpid Liver 100 PILLS 254 H-L-BERGER CHEHIST & APOTHECARY